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RUTH NORTON'S TRIAL OF PATIENCE.

BY ALICE B. NEAL.

[CONCLUDED.]

It was a dreary change in that once contented little household. Ruth did her best. She bore the impertinence and carelessness of her daughter-in law without complaint; she tried, in her quiet way, to make her as comfortable as she could, sharing her room, her drawers, and even her clothes with her: for, with all the finery, she had not comfortable garments for the inclement season that had now set in. James seemed utterly broken in spirit. He never sang or whistled cheerfully, as had been his wont when he came home from his work: their meals were eaten in silence when Ellen was present, or with desponding complaints, when she was paying some gay visit. He avoided her in every way, never addressing her when he could escape it, or sitting down for a talk, or to read to his mother, if she was going to pass the evening at home. Sometimes he seemed like himself, when he found a cheerful fire and his mother waiting for him; but oftener he came home with a clouded brain and disturbed temper, too plain tokens that his troubles were driving him into bad company.

And yet his fault had been one that is frequently committed. We hear of such things often, even in more polished circles than we are describing. A party, a pic-nic, a wedding, and some thoughtless young creature has married a man she has never met before, and of whose temper and principles she knows nothing. It is the old adage of marrying in haste to repent at leisure, and unhappy differences are sure to follow. Does not this come in a measure, from the light and jesting way in which it is too much the habit of young people to speak of this most serious step, as if it were the frolic of a day, instead of a solemn bond for life? So they rush into connections and responsibilities, of the import of which they have scarcely dreamed.

It was hardest, we have said, on poor Ruth; that is, the everyday recurring perplexities were more wearying, perhaps, than the unwelcome bonds, which the young people, as yet, had only chafed at. Ellen would gladly have gone back to her brother's home, but that was closed to her, he only saying it was her own fault, and not his, if she did not get along well with her husband. So she would come back, her eyes swollen with crying, more sullen and disagreeable than ever; and the mother was obliged to bear with it, while her son's altered habits were almost breaking her heart, and his wife grew daily more disagreeable to her as the cause of it. Her faith was sadly put to the test in these dark days; but she read he Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress more and more, now beginning to comprehend the harsh imprsionment of her favorite hero in the dungeon of Doubting Castle.

She was sitting, in a silent, downcast mood, one afternoon, when a light rap at the door was followed by the sunshine of a face that plainly told of peace and inward happiness. Years ago—five years now since the good woman had bought the black bombazine, still her Sunday dress — Ruth had lost a daughter, a bright, cheerful girl of fifteen, just beginning to be "all the world to her." She died of lingering illness, her life wasting away, hour by hour, it seemed, and, to the last, her bedside was cheered, and the lonely mother comforted, by the visits of Martha's Sunday School teacher, who had first led her to think of another home, where there would be no pain or weariness. Since then, the teacher had never forgotten her older pupil, who had learned more of the life to come, than ever before, at her daughter's bedside; and this was the unexpected, but most welcome visitor.

"Oh, is it you, Miss Lewis? It's a *long* time since you have been to see me. I was most afraid, indeed, you would never come again," Ruth said eagerly, as she pushed some work from a chair, and dusted it with her apron.

"You could not have thought I should forget you, Ruth?" Miss Lewis said, in a pleasant, friendly voice. "But have you been sick this winter? Why did you not let me know it? You look so thin and downcast. I hope there's nothing the matter with James?"

It needed little sympathy to draw forth the troubles of poor Ruth; and she had a most interested and patient listener.

"But are you sure she dosn't love James?" she said. "Love works wonders sometimes, you know; and she may be a comfort yet."

"God forgive me, if I'm wrong saying it, Miss Lewis, but I don't believe she'll be anything but a torment to us — and James breaking his heart from morning till night. I tried to be good to her; but she'll ruin my boy, my only comfort since poor Martha died."

"But, you know, good came even out of that great sorrow, Mrs. Norton, as you have told me a thousand times. He who sends us trials can make them end in blessings: the key of promise, don't forget that; and, besides, I'm a great believer in the law of kindness. Unless she is utterly unworthy, James must, in time, win her."

"I'm afraid I'm not always kind," poor Ruth said, self-reproachfully; "sometimes it's so hard to put up with, and I fret a bit, and then she's quick tempered, and so it goes. She's up there now, I dare say, braiding her hair, or fixing up her neck ribbons; it's all she does from morning till night."

"But do you ever ask her to help you? I should think there was a great deal she might do; and James likes to see things look tidy."

"True enough, he does;" and here a sigh followed the glance around the disorderly room. "But I can hardly get time to have his meals ready now. If it was real God sent trouble, I shouldn't mind it so much."

"But it certainly seems to be so," Miss Lewis answered. "All troubles are given us to try our strength. Take this as a trial of your *patience*, Ruth, as Martha's death proved your faith. It will never do for James to see *you* give up."

Miss Lewis did not know, as she returned to her own elegant home, the good seed that had been sown with her words of cheer. It is true, she felt happy in the thought that she had exerted some little self-denial to pay the visit, and that Ruth had been glad to see her. If more women in an elevated sphere of life comprehended the weight of influence that they carry to the humbler classes of society, more such visits — passing missions of mercy—would be paid. The very air of refinement and intelligence, the judgement that is so relied on, when advice is given, or it may be the momentary association with one who has time to cherish taste and beauty, which they admire all the more that it is placed so far from them, is like a ray of sunshine in the dimness of their seclusion; and, when, to this is added an earnest human love, made earnest by a chastened heart, we can scarcely calculate how much good may arise from the words of council or comfort thus spoken.

As it was, Ruth went more cheerfully about the next day's task, taking "patience" for her talisman; and when she recollected what Miss Lewis had asked her, she forced herself to take some notice of the poor girl, who, from her heart, she pitied.

"You have never told me anything about your mother, Ellen," she said, as, in her usual idle way, the girl was sitting with folded hands by the window.

It was a chance touch; but it proved the right one. It did not seem so at first, however, for the only answer was a sullen stare, as if astonished at hearing herself voluntarily addressed. But Ruth did not seem to notice this, and went on questioning her, until she was rewarded by seeing a more amiable expression than usual brighten the really beautiful eyes; and afterwards, when she laid aside her work and rose to set the dinner-table, Ellen for the first time offered to assist her. This was done a little awkwardly, and not quite so cheerfully as Ruth could have wished; and she was a little surprised, when she commended Ellen for her assistance, to hear her say, "Don't tell *him*, though," as sulkily as before.

From that small beginning, matters seemed to mend. It is true, James and Ellen were no better friends. She returned his indifference with absolute dislike, it seemed, and they avoided each other as much as before, but, when he was away, she was sociable, and willing to do anything she could for his mother, only she constantly repeated the injunction not to tell *him*. Ruth found herself one day opening her heart to her, as they sat sowing together, Ellen stitching almost as fast as she could do, for she had taken a fancy to learn Ruth's trade. She reminded her of Martha now; for, since Ellen had combed her hair more plainly, and left off the bright Brooches and rings she used to be so fond of, they did not look unlike. Ruth told her about Martha's death, and how hard it had been to her and James missed his sister; and Ellen's tears blinded her for a few moments so that she could not thread her needle, then she did not look up to say anything. That afternoon, when she came home from her brother's, she had a little rose-bud one of the children had given her. Ruth noticed it as she passed through the room. When James came down to tea, he had it in his hand, and thanked his mother for placing it in the little vase on his bureau. Ruth would have disclaimed, but she caught a quick warning look from Ellen, which prevented the explanation, and Ruth also saw a deep blush as he placed it in its bottom-hole. He sat in the kitchen a little while after tea, and talked about the spring weather, and how fond he was of flowers; and he even noticed the improvement of the room, and complimented his mother on it. Ruth longed to tell him it was all Ellen's taste and neatness, but the meaning of that look restrained her.

That night she found Ellen sobbing in her bed, and asked if she was ill; but no, Ellen said, with a rare delicacy, did not question her, but stooped down and kissed her forehead, the first time she had ever done so.

After this, Ruth knew that still brighter days were before them; that is, if James could return the love she was sure was springing up in Ellen's heart for him: and this she nursed by long tales of his childhood, to which Ellen listened eagerly, or of his generosity and good nature, which brought the same loving, tender light always to her eyes, as she bent over her needle. She would willingly have tried to win her son by the same simple means; but sometimes, even when a boast of Ellen's industry, of tidiness, was on her lips, she had checked it, feeling the time was not yet come. James could not but have noticed the improvement in her appearance, though he never spoke of it. She had earned and made herself some neat chintz dresses, for she had invariably refused the money he had put into his mother's hands for use; at first from obstinacy, and more lately from womanly pride. The broad, cotton lace collars were replaced by narrow cambric ruffles, and, with her hair parted smoothly over her forehead, and a smile of good nature lighting up her face, Ruth was never weary of admiring her. Love had, indeed, worked wonders. Whether she went singing with her sweet voice about their household tasks, or sewed diligently by Ruth's side, it was the same; but, the instant James was heard approaching, the song was hushed, the smile was clouded, and she either retreated to her own room, or sat in unamiable silence.

The whole house betokened a change. The books and newspapers, of which James was fond, were always neatly piled up on the bureau, or in the window-seat: the brushes and towels had their appointed places: "chips of cloth" no longer littered the striped carpet, or chips of wood the hearth. The work of a "household fairy" was plainly visible to any but wilfully blinded eyes: but, though James enjoyed it, and even brought home a new table-cover, and a box of mignonette for the poor open window; he never seemed to connect Ellen with the improvement. She did not cross his path, or give him cross looks and rude replies, and therefore he felt more at ease. Something of his old cheerfulness came back with the spring sunshine, but it was fitful, and easily driven away.

He came home one evening earlier than usual; he had lingered about the house more for several days; and, as if he had something important to disclose, drew his chair up, in the old familiar way, to his mother.

Ruth's heart beat a little quicker. She was sure it was something about Ellen, for he had seemed to watch her lately; she had noticed it several times. But she was not prepared for his proposal, which was that they should find a home for her somewhere among her own friends

"She is not happy here, mother, and no wonder: and I think perhaps I ought to do something for her. The poor girl was no more to blame than I was: and, since it is as it is, I ought to make her as comfortable as I can. I think she seems differently lately: and, at any rate, she hasn't gone gadding off with others, disgracing me as many would have done. To be sure, I set my foot down against it from the first: but there's many wouldn't have minded that. Then you would not have so much to do: and, on the whole, since we can't love each other, perhaps, it's best we should separate."

"But why can't you love each other Jimmy?"

Her son looked up, struck more by the tone than the words. He saw his mother had a more than usually anxious look.

"If I loved her ever so well, she hates me. She must hate me; she never would love me."

"Did you ever ask her if she did?"

"Oh, mother, and we worse than strangers! I could have loved a wife dearly, but you know. Any one who would have cared for me, and tried to help you, and make you happy, I could love almost any one that would do that."

It is no wonder that Ellen's secret was not kept now, and that Ruth's kind heart set forth her improvement in the most glowing light. How she had put up the window curtains and piled up the books, and swept and dusted, and taken care of the mignonette, because *he* loved things tidy: and the story of the rose-bud came out now: and, more than all, she had been earning her two dollars a week with Ruth for a long time, rather than be dependent on him.

"Oh, James, go to the poor girl," Ruth said, appealingly, "and tell her that you will try to love her at any rate!"

It was no great trial; the choked up tenderness of years had gone out to Ellen during that simple recital. He saw all that his mother said must be true, and blamed himself for not discovering it sooner. He seemed now so deeply in fault, as if he had so much to make up to her.

"Go and tell her so," his mother urged again.

"But to-night?" he said, doubtingly.

"Yes, to-night: for it will be harder to-morrow, I know, and I am sure she loves you."

Ellen had not yet retired: she was leaning her head on her arm, in an attitude of sadness, and looking very beautiful in the soft moonlight that came streaming into the room. She did not look up as he entered softly, but said, in a voice that showed she had been weeping—

"James came home early to-night, mother; I have been lying here listening to his voice. You have been talking a long time."

"Yes, Ellen, of you, my poor girl," James said, with a voice quivering with emotion; and he stooped down and raised her in his arms. "Do not go away from me; do not be frightened. There, you will not send me away?" and he drew her head down upon his shoulder as they stood there together.—"I was coming to tell you that you might leave us; but now I ask you to stay, if you can love me, and be my wife,"

"Oh, I have loved you so long!" she said, sobbing; "and I was content, or tried to be, to live just seeing you every day, and working for you. I know I was wild, and vain, and selfish; but I was not wicked; and every body loved you, and how could I help it?"

"Do not try to help it, Nelly; it is I who have been wrong; but I will try to make it up to you, poor child. We will be married again to-morrow, that we may feel it sacred and real, and I will try to keep all the promises; only love me—put your arms about my neck, Nelly—love me always and God bless you for being so good to my poor mother!"

And they were married — married more truly, realizing all they promised before the minister of God; and, loving each other, their lives henceforth were beautiful, through all trial or hardship that could arise.—*Lady's Book for June.*

America Christian.

Extracts from Rev. J. P. Gulliver's speech before the American Home Missionary Society.

What then, I ask, may not Christianity effect? What strength may it not bring to any government which coincides with it, which sympathizes with it, which grows out of it?

You will readily agree with me when I assert that the government which possesses its complete alliance, which fully coincides with its doctrines and its spirit, may stand against a world in arms.

Need I say that such a government will accord with the *benevolent* spirit of Christianity? Remember what Christianity is. Universal love is its pervading characteristic.

Such a government would also accord with the *democratic* spirit of Christianity. Christianity knows no distinction among men except in knowledge and virtue. Christianity visits the cottage of the peasant and the palace of the king alike.

Christianity then will naturally develop a free and equal form of government. Nay, I hesitate not to go still farther, and to assert that it will *necessarily* produce a free government, and that it cannot exist in its purity and power without achieving this result.

Mr. President, who is this Christian man? Into what form can you mould him? What use can you make of him? The Christian is a *soldier*. He serves under the command of Immanuel. In all that affects that service he knows no other Leader, he recognizes no other authority, he obeys no other orders. It is not for him to inquire what difficulties or dangers are involved in the execution of his high commission. It is enough for him to know that he is commanded to succor the perishing, to relieve the distressed, to defend the honor of his Master and the laws of his kingdom. If toil and conflict or even death be involved in the issue, that is only what he has long anticipated and is fully prepared to meet. He is a formidable antagonist who asks no favor, fears no opposition, dreads no danger, to whom toil is a pastime, conflict a chosen employment, and death but the portal of triumph and honor.

The Christian is a *philanthropist*. Love is his religion. Love is the master passion of his soul. If his fellow-men are wronged, crushed, enslaved, his whole being is stirred. Grief, pity, indignation fill his heart. If a fitting opportunity offer, he will act as well as feel; and then woe be to those who have erected the throne of unrighteousness and oppression. Let but Christianity teach the people to love their neighbor as themselves, and the doom of the tyrant is sealed!

Mr. President, the world needs *an example*. The world, more than all things else, needs the example of a government which shall be the true product of Chistianity, which shall be permeated by its spirit, controlled by its principles, which shall present to the nations the practical fulfilment of the law—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Such an example, no matter how obscure or feeble the people who should give it would develop a power against which despotism could not stand a day. I care not how many millions of the subservient, courageous, hardy sons of the North the Czar may summon at his bidding—I care not how many millions Austria may array under the banners of despotism—I care not for the national armies of Prussia—nor for the mad antics of France—nor for the fulminations of His Holiness; let us only have the light and power of one such example, continued long enough to prove the experiment successful.—and the battle is fought, the victory is won!

How is Christianity to effect this result?—Through what agency, by what power, will its influence be brought to bear upon the oppressed nations? My answer is, America is to be the agent, and the purity of its Christian character the power by which Christianity is to make the nations free.

With the single exception of Slavery, from which we must work ourselves free before we can possibly accomplish our destiny, we have none of those cumbrous, unmanageable inheritances from the past which embarrass the progress of every reform in Europe.

I wish you could observe for yourselves how every fault or flaw in our system or ourselves is searched out and published far and wide. I wish you might know how familiar every European is with the story of the wrongs we have done the red man, of our repudiation of our just debts, of our theft of Texas, and of our invasion of Mexico—how well he is informed in regard to every peculiarity of manner, of expression and custom among us, and especially how thoroughly he appreciates the inconsistency of the institution and laws of slavery with our loud professions in regard to liberty and equality and the inalienable rights of man. I wish you could see how generally the guillotine and the reign of Terror are associated in the minds of men with American slavery, and how all these revolting ideas are linked to the idea of republicanism. The definition which multitudes would give of a republic, if they should precisely utter the ideas they have, would be something like this: "A loose and feeble sort of government, which allows men to plunder and enslave and murder their fellow-men as they please." These false and exaggerated notions are promulgated with the greatest diligence, and every occurrence which favors them is carefully made known.

In the very depths of Russia, where the people scarcely know of the existence of our nation, where at least no good report of us has ever penetrated, I found the history of our so-called fugitive slave law quite well understood. Said an intelligent Russian nobleman to me, "What strange people you republicans are!—we have nothing so bad as that in Russia." These are the means which the enemies of God and man find most efficacious to check and to destroy the influence of this country in behalf of the cause of liberty. Would to God they received no aid from ourselves! Would to God the American traveler could lift his hand to heaven, and declare that these accounts are, from beginning to end, lying fabrications! If that could be, the tide of revolution would roll like an ocean over Europe. If that could be, the crushed Italian and the bleeding Magyar would no longer appeal to distant strangers for aid and succor. An inherent energy, animated by the hope we should excite,—moulded by Christianity, guided by enlightened reason,—would develop among every people a power which could easily overturn the feeble dynasties by which they now enslaved, and which would permit no haughty despot to leave his own tottering throne to render aid to his distressed copeers.

I repeat it, then in no vain or boastful spirit, but in the deep conviction that I am giving utterance to the great truth of the times—the truth which should prominently occupy our thoughts and guide our actions—*the battle of the world's freedom is to be fought on our own soil.* The thorough conformation of our institutions and customs and laws to the spirit and principles of Christianity is the grand problem, the successful solution of which is to emancipate the nations.

Never had a nation offered to it a destiny so sublime! Never had the friends of humanity such room and verge for the prosecution of their philanthropic enterprises. Never had the followers of Jesus such an opportunity to establish his kingdom—the kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, all through the world.

From the New York Tribune.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

BOSTON, May 25, 1852.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held this afternoon, in the Lowell Institute, at 3 o'clock.

After a prayer by Rev. Mr. Hoadly, the Secretary, Mr. Tracy presented an abstract of the Annual Report. The receipts of the last year amount to $18,450, and the expenditures about $1000 less than this amount.—The number of emigrants during the last year has been 676,169 more than the previous year. Of these 271 had been slaves, and 21 of them had purchased themselves.

Rev. Mr. Alcott made a speech of some length, in which the main point was that God will overrule the sin of American Slavery to the christianization of Africa.

Rev. Dr. Derby, of Philadelphia, was then introduced to the audience. He commenced his speech by saying that he did not rise to defend or apologize for the institution of Slavery. He acknowledged that the system was tainted with evil. But the practical question is, how shall we act in the circumstances in which we are placed? He then went on to portray the dangers of this institution, and the manner in which it threatened the union of the States; and that the South would never endure their presence when they came to equal the white population; that they can never be admitted, in this country, to an equality of political rights with the whites, which he endeavored to fortify by argument that he was born in the South; had been nursed by a slave woman; had seen the black man under all circumstances, and in all parts of the United States, and yet had never seen one that was a man. He argued that God had placed an insuperable barrier to their equality with the country, maintained that the best thing they can do is to go to Africa. He also dwelt at some length upon the great blessing American Slavery is conferring on the slave, in affording him an opportunity to become acquainted with Christianity, and securing the selvation of his soul. The whole tone and spirit of Dr. Derby was pro-Slavery in the highest degree, and evinced the inveteracy of his prejudice against the colored man, and the spirit of caste which animated him.—The great merit of the Colonization Society in his eyes seemed to be, that it would remove so large a number of this race to Africa, where in his opinion they would be so much better off, and could do so much good. It seemed to him the practical method of getting rid not only of Slavery, but of the colored race, after they shall have been emancipated. The question of moral obligation he would not discuss.

Looking round upon the audience, and the officers of the Society, one was struck with their pro-Slavery character, many of them being supporters of Mr. Webster and the Fugitive Slave law, and signers of the the celebrated letter to him, congratulating him upon his 7th of March Speech, in support of that bill of abominations. These gentlemen, grey headed Doctors of Divinity, and Cotton politicians of Boston, thumped their canes right heartily at this speech.

At its close, Robert Morris, Esq., a young colored lawyer, of this city, rose very modestly, without any excitement, and respectfully requested of the presiding officer to know if he could be permitted to ask a question or to make a few remarks, and the President waved him down with his hand, and gave the floor to Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston. After Mr. Kirk's speech, which was similar in its general character with those that preceded it, though it contained strong professions of interest and sympathy for the colored man, the meeting was immediately closed by calling on Dr. Leonard Woods, of Andover, another indorser of Mr Webster and the Fugitive Slave Law, to pronounce the benediction, without giving Mr. Morris the opportunity he had craved, although there was ample time. That a Society professing such warm sympathy for the colored race, should have refused this privilege to an intelligent and respectable young man, apparently on account of his color, when his object was simply to ask information, or perhaps to make a few remarks, vindicating his race from the aspersions of the last speaker, is a sad comment on the consistency of this Society, and its regard for the colored race.

How to Behave in the Street.

All improprieties of behavior in the street being offenses against Christian courtesy, and liable to public exposure and ridicule, there need be no apology for offering some suggestions on the subject.

Do not go into the street until you are completely dressed. Your cloak, or shawl, and even your gloves, should be adjusted before you open the street door.

Never go into the street with a pipe or cigar in your mouth. No person having just ideas of cleanliness and decency, ever smoked in any public place or conveyance. It would be difficult to decide which is the more selfish creature: he who pollutes the pure atmosphere of heaven with the sickening fumes which are puffed from his filthy mouth, or he who reels about the street, taking both sides of the walk along with him, and dashing every body that tries to get past him. When, as is often the case, the blended fumes of tobacco and liquor envelop a drunkard, they make him the loathsome monopolizer of both earth and air. Never smoke in a city, unless standing in the company of chimneys, on a fire-proof roof, and never in the country unless wandering far from all human haunts and habitations.

When you find a number of ladies at the entrance of a public conveyance, wait till they are all on board. To crowd before them because they happen to be unattended, and are not your acquaintance, is discourteous. Offer them your assistance, but be not officiously attentive to them. Ladies should always thank gentlemen for such services.

In passing gutter over which a narrow slab is laid it is not courteous to crowd before another who is ready to go over, or to jump over at the side of the slab while another is crossing upon it. When a lady is about to cross, a gentleman, who has reason to think his services would be agreeable to her, may pass over before her, and offer her his hand. If you are in the street with an umbrella during a strom, offer to share it with any respectable person going the same way without one. If the person goes further than yourself, shelter him to his own door. Avoid striking your umbrella against those who are passing by looking out for those coming toward you.

If you meet an acquaintance carrying anything, do not inquire what he has, nor manifest the slighest curiosity about it, or if he should leave a friend with whom he is walking, in order to converse with you aside, do not ask him who he has with him. If you overtake persons of your acquaintance walking together, do not join them unless they request you to do so. When you meet an acquaintance do not ask him where he has been, nor whither he is going. Never ask a person whom you meet on Sunday, whether he has been to church, or where, nor say that you have been to such a church, but did not see him there.

Cheerfully show any person a street, when he asks this favor, and if he can more easily understand your directions by your going a short distance with him, do so. When another has shown you the way, thank him for his kindness.

Avoid jostling or being jostled in a narrow or thronged street, by turning sidewise, or contracting your arms, at the same time watching the direction others are taking.—Do not occupy more of the walk than others, by flourishing your cane or swinging your arms at large.

When you meet two or more persons abreast, who are not your superiors, you are permitted to pass the side next the wall, and if the way is narrow, it is the duty of one of the company to fall behind the rest and let you pass. If you are a gentleman walking with another gentleman, who is giving his arm to a lady, walk by the side of the lady so that she may be guarded on either hand; if you pass a gentleman and lady who are your equals, go by on the side of the lady, if your superiors, give them the wall. If you are to walk with several ladies, give your arm to the eldest.

If you stand at a door waiting to be admitted, do not look at the door, or if it be open, into the entry. "A fool," saith the son of Sirach, "will peep in at the door into the house, but he that is well nurtured will stand without." Do not stare people full in the face, nor cast your eyes carelessly or inquisitively around you; "Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee." Never look at people through a window, unless they are close by it, when, if your friend or acquaintance within salute you, return the salutation.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles. But how few men act as though they believed this sentiment.

THE DEAD DOVES.

A TRUE STORY.—BY MRS. GILMAN.

Eliza had two little doves, beautiful creatures, with pretty feather rings round their necks, that turned to pretty colors in the sunshine. Eliza fed them every day, and gave them a box with soft cotton, for the female to lay her eggs on, and very often she took them in her hands, and held them to her bosom, and put her cheek to their soft wings, for she loved them very dearly. One morning, when Eliza rose, she was told by a servant that a cat had attacked her doves in the the night and killed them. Poor Eliza went to her mother, and wept and sobbed in her arms, and for some time would not be cheered. Then she went and looked at the mangled, and their pretty feathers scattered about the cage. Now Eliza had a little garden, and in this garden was a rosebush; so she went and dug a grave under the rosebush. Then she took the little pine box that the eggs used to be in, and laid cotton and moss in it; then she put in the little dead birds, and covered them up with green leaves and flowers, and cut a lock of her hair and laid with them. So she and her little sister went, with tears in their eyes, and buried the doves beneath her rosebush, and Eliza said, "O if my birds only had souls, then I might see them again."—*Schoolfellow.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By our papers from the Islands we learn that the terrible volcano had abated its fury.

"A gentleman from Honolulu visited the seat of the eruption, and got within about 50 rods of the magnificent column where it burst forth. He represents it as 400 feet in diameter, and 700 feet high! Other jets in the vicinity, of less magnitude, were constantly playing, and the combined action was terrific beyond description. We hope to have soon a more full description of this modern wonder from the pen of one who has explored it, and who is well qualified for the description."

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It is related by Mrs. Mary Dean, market woman of Boston, who recently died at the age of 99 years, that she clearly recollected, that at periods previous to the Revolution, she saw loads of negro children carted about for sale; when she spoke of this circumstance, she generally added, that the first wheeled carriage she ever saw was loaded with such slave children; that according to her understanding on this subject, when a cargo of slaves arrived in Boston, there were sometimes a number of children among them, from five to twelve years of age, and as such children were not so much wanted in Boston as adults, they were carried out and disposed of at Roxbury, Dorchester, Dedham, &c., at the best terms the venders could make.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—A small negro, probably not over ten years of age, living in Charleston, being desirous of paying our town a visit, got under the guard of the steamer Gladiator, just aft the wheel, and placing his feet on the spondyle of the boat (a large beam near the water line, designed to keep the craft upright and steady,) and clasping a brace which stood conveniently near, came over safely.—When discovered he was endeavoring to reach the shore at the depot, and looked bright, although dicidedly in a moist condition. His escape from death was almost miraculous, for, from his position, he must of necessity have experienced a succession of immersions in the briny wave. The distance from Charleston to this town is about 170 miles; the night was dark, although not tempestuous. He said, when the boat got out to sea he was terribly alarmed, and screamed lustily, but nobody came to his assistance, and he succeeded by clinging to the brace as high as he could, in keeping his head out of water. On being asked if he slept during the night, he replied that he didn't have time."—*Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.*

AMOUNT OF FOOD REQUIRED BY ANIMALS.—Of hay, an ox requires two per cent. a day of his live weight. If he weighs 2000 pounds he requires 40 pounds of hay. If he is working he will take two and a half per cent. A milch cow should have three per cent. of her weight, as she is proportionably lighter than the ox, and part of the substance of her food goes to form milk. A fattening ox may be fed five per cent. when half fat, and afterwards four per cent. This is independent of other food. A grown sheep will take three and a third per cent. of its weight in hay, to keep in good store condition. Animals in a growing state require most food, and it is very poor economy to stint them.—*The Plow.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, May, 22, 1852.

An adjourned session of the executive Council will be holden at the Council Chamber in Augusta, on Friday, the eighteenth day of June next. Attest: JOHN G. SAWYER,
Secretary of State.

A disease resembling cholera, from it fatality in the absence of regular medical treatment, appeared on the plantation of Judge Beck, about ten miles below Memphis, on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi, on Sunday week, and 16 or 17 negroes died out of 70. A similar disease made its appearance on Mr. Andrew Polk's plantation, which was soon arrested by proper medical treatment and precautionary discipline among the slaves.

The telegraphic wire was struck near Galena last week by atmospheric lightning, and melted for about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator who saw the stroke describes the electoral exhibition as a chain of fire, stretching both ways as far as he could see across the landscape.

John Rogers' Bible.—At a recent Conference of churches, in Groton, Mass., the indentical Bible used by John Rogers, the martyr, and carried by him to the stake, some of the leaves of which bear the marks of the flames, was brought to the meeting by a descendant of the martyr.

SONG.—O marry the man you love, girls, if you can get him at all; if he is rich as Crœsus, or poor as Job in his fall. Pray, do not marry for pelf, girls, 'twill bring your souls into thrall, but marry the man you love, girls if his purse is ever so small. Oh never marry a fop, girls, whether he's little or tall, he'll make a fool of himself and you, he knows nothing well but to drawl, but marry a sóber man, girls, there are few, left on this ball, and you'll never rue the day, girls, that you ever married at all

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string, but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed, which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

REPLY OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE TO G. F. T.

Our readers will recollect an article from an esteemed correspondent "G. F. T." on the Tribune. That paper had the unusual magnanimity to publish it entire; and as we never intend to be out-done in that direction, we insert the whole reply of the Tribune, upon which G. F. T. remarks below.

From the New York Tribune.

There are one or two little mistakes into which Mr. Talbot has fallen which he will doubtless thank us for correcting:

1. We beg leave to assure him that *The* ... and probably always will be. If Webster or Fillmore should be the Whig candidate, we may not *hurry* ourselves very much to elect him, but we shall be very apt to support and vote for him. Mr. Talbot must really not take to himself the credit of prophecy in the premises, as some of his brethren did in regard to our support of Gen. Taylor, when we had publicly proclaimed from the first that we should support him whenever it should become apparent that either he or Gen. Cass must be chosen.

2. We beg Mr. Talbot to understand that we know of no "*Whig* plans of putting an end to Slavery." We don't regard the Abolition of Slavery as likely to be effected by the Whig party any more than by the Loco-Foco or the Free Soil party. Whatever good may be accomplished in this direction will be the work of no party, but of the gradual, progressive enlightment of the People—the improvement of their moral sense, independent of all party. And while a case may arise in which we shall be impelled to oppose the Whig party in obedience to our Anti-Slavery convictions, we anticipate no such, but believe that we shall, hereafter as heretofore, be able better to subserve and promote the ends we aim at by staying in than by kicking out of the Whig party.—Mr. Talbot may take to himself all the credit he pleases for discerning our secret *motives* in all this, our "mission" from the Slave Power, &c., but he really must not plume himself on the prophetic ken be exhibits in predicting that we will in future do just as we have always done and always proclaimed that we should continue to do. He will hardly attain the Governorship without evincing more gumption than this.

3. We have always cherished a great esteem and admiration for Mr. Clay, though often dissenting from his views; but really Mr. Talbot ought to know better than to charge us with *following* Mr. C., in the matter of the Territorial Compromise. We had been at least ten months openly and earnestly an advocate of such a Compromise, and had been roundly abused for it by such Free Soilers as Mr. T., before we ever heard, or asked, or suspected, that Mr. Clay had any thought of a Compromise. From the moment we discovered, on reaching Washington in December, 1848, and setting to work to save New Mexico from the imminent peril of being absorbed by Texas, that Loco-Foco Free Soilism was simply froth and gas—that "Democrats" red mouthed and furious for the Wilmot Proviso would not raise a finger to deter Texas from stealing all New-Mexico under pretense of establishing and enforcing her rightful boundaries and jurisdiction, we, "solitary and alone," asking no man's counsel and following no man's lead, determined on the course which events had rendered necessary, and offered to organize the New Territories waiving Wilmot Proviso if we could thereby secure votes enough to run the true line boundary between Texas and New Mexico and secure the latter from absorption by the former. Always voting for the Wilmot Proviso in the divisions of the House, we should have gladly waived it at any time that we might thereby secure the adjustment indicated above. The peril to Freedom in New-Mexico was then imminent. Fifty thousand dollars judiciously expended among her ignorant and degraded population would have "organized the County of Santa Fe" as an integral portion of Texas, without drawing a sabre or firing a shot, and fixed her destiny as a slave-breeder for the cotton and sugar plantations of the seaboard. For, had Texas but succeeded in organizing her pretended "County of Santa Fe," with the acquiescence of its inhabitants, there was no power in the XXXth, and has been none in any subsequent Congress, to dispossess her. The Slavery Propaganda would have put forth all its strength in vehement support of her pretensions; while Northern "Democracy," even though boisterous for the Wilmot Proviso, felt concluded and constrained by its complication with the swindling claim of Texas to the Rio Grande boundary, and could not resist that pretension without exposing and condemning the assumptions whereon it had justified Polk in invading the province of Matamoras and plunging the country into a most atrocious war. And the insight we gained into personal feelings and party influences controlling the action of "the Democracy" left us no room to doubt that, if we and such as we had played the part in the last Presidential contest which Talbot & Co. desired of us, and thereby elected Cass as Polk was elected in '44, New Mexico would have been an appendage of Texas before the close '49 and a slave-breeding, Slave-Power-sustaining region ever after.

Such were the circumstances under which we following no man, originally suggested and urged a Compromise in the organization of the Territories—a Compromise forced upon us by the hollowness and rottenness of Northern "Democratic" devotion to Free Soil. Of the correctness of our course in this matter, we never had a doubt. If anybody wants the credit of giving Texas Ten Millions for her trumpery claim or of foisting into the arrangement a Fugitive Slave Law which had no more rightful connection with the organization of the Territories than it had with the Oregon Boundary or the Free Farm Bill, we freely concede it; but the *Territorial* Compromise was forced upon *our* acceptance by the discovered rottenness of Democratic Free Soilism, nearly a year before it was adopted by Mr. Clay.

And now a word of advice in acknowledgement of his delicate attentions, to Mr. Talbot, who seems a young man of more smartness than wisdom, more anxious to seem rigidly consistent than to be practically useful, but who we hope is better informed on other subjects than he appears to be respecting current Political history.

We say to him in all kindness and earnestness, Go back to the party to which your general views of public policy attaches you in conviction and sympathy, and there devote yourself patiently to the arduous task of emancipating it from the shackles which now render it an obstacle to human progress and a scandal to its name. Do not hope to make it speedily, if ever, an anti-slavery party; be content if you

can ultimately bring it to let the light freely shine *through* it; and deem your life well spent if, through personal defeat, misapprehension, humiliation and obloquy, you shall finally establish that a man may be openly and earnestly hostile to slavery without forfeiting caste or losing his influence as a Democrat. This course will probably preclude your ever again being a candidate for Governor; but it will render you instead one of those who truly govern by breaking the path in which the many will by-and-by advance. Geese may gabble about your consistency, but you need not stop to answer them—leave that to time; palpable wrong-doing may sometimes constrain you to oppose your party's nomination out of love to its vital principles; but do everything in patience, in charity and hope; and you will accomplish more good and cherish a juster appreciation of what is good in others than by persevering in your present career. Do chasten your self-consequence and try!

REJOINDER OF G. F. T.

Mr. Willey:—I perceive that the distinguished editor of the New York Tribune deems the strictures of your obscure correspondent upon the course of that journal, worthy of a republication and rejoinder. I can but feel grateful to him for giving my poor comments to the large public of the Tribune, instead of the little knot of fanatics, who might be apt to look upon matters from the same point of view with myself.

The least our whig and democratic friends can do for us, overriding us, as they do, by the power of numbers, and compelling us to live under a political, and almost a social ban, is to allow us free speech upon their proceedings, and to have our laugh, when they do anything particularly absurd and funny. They can more than pay us off for our impudence by *voting* us into a nonentity.

Of course I cannot controvert such a man with a daily press and thirty thousand readers at his side. As well might a naked savage, with bow and arrow, attack a garrisoned fortress.

I will only say: 1st. That it is approximating towards a clear understanding of things, to have the New York Tribune admit at last, that the whigs have *no* plan of putting a period to slavery, that the *whig party* is *not* an *Anti-Slavery or Free Soil* party. Those unauthorized persons, who from 1844 to 1850 persisted in making such claims for the party, spoke altogether without book, and we shall now hear no more from them.

2. That in abandoning the vantage ground of the Wilmot Proviso, for a *Compromise*, no matter whether *territorial* or otherwise, the way was prepared for the only compromise possible, *including the Fugitive Slave Law.*

As to the counsel, which the *venerable* editor gives your correspondent, principally on the score of his youth and want of wisdom, I fear it will be lost upon him. There is certainly some magnanimity in his invitation to return to the *Locofoco*, and not the *Whig* party, but the programme of services, which he hastily sketches out to employ the balance of my humble life, is anything but inviting. It is no more agreeable to my taste, than stimulating to my ambition. Mr. Greeley affects to consider the factitious designation of Americans as Whigs or Democrats, as a permanent distinction of the human race, of which metaphysicians, psychologists and naturalists should take cognisance. Every man is born a Whig or Democrat, and must remain either one or the other, until the next great transition at death, if not longer.—One, by a kind of political miracle, may become the other, but never any third creature whatever. The two spheres of whiggism and democracy embrace the whole system of political opinions on this earth. No third creed is possible.

It is undoubtedly for the interest of politicians, who wish to obtain or hold office, and of editors, whose business in this world is to make and sell newspapers, to keep up this artificial distinction. Besides, they serve to make two aides to the game of politics, and thus give its zest to the sport. But whether people in general recognize this distinction, or care much for it, or understand what it is about, until they have been dunned and drilled and bored by editors and demagogues, I very much doubt—It is impossible with anything like scientific accuracy to define these terms, about which, willing or unwilling, we are kept quarrelling. If you base your definition upon any natural difference of sentiment, or upon attachment to different systems of policy, the exceptional facts present themselves on every hand, so as to set all precision at defiance. There is only left to us the perfectly intelligible definition: "*a Democrat is a man that votes the democratic ticket.*" Bravo, for this shrewd expounder of the great riddle of the times!

How much of a Whig would Mr. Greeley be six months after he had opposed a candidate of the party, perhaps for the very reason that he was not a *Whig?* Well, that would depend somewhat upon the votes he could carry with him; but let him make the experiment *alone*, and he might run after the party cart that had dumped him out, bawling to the top of his lungs, that he was a good whig, and would never overtake it.

But this advice is worth considering. "*Go back to the Locofoco party where you belong, labor your life out to make it more Anti-Slavery.*" Let us see what this involves. Vote for Mr. Polk, that great abomination in all whig eyes, procure the Mexican war, plunder the Territories, enact the Fugitive Slave Law. How upon the morality of Mr. Greeley's advice or of Mr. Greeley's practice could I avoid voting for Polk? Does he mean, *Be a good Democrat without voting the democratic ticket!* That is very like what I have done for the last eight years.

To make your party anti-slavery, cease to be so yourself; to make your church sinless, sin a little yourself; to reform drunkards drink yourself habitually, and your precepts will *smack of practicality.* In one word, your true reformer should first establish for himself an *influence*, by dipping his hand in all the *rascality* there is agoing. I think this gospel according to Greeley will not yet take the place of the older one according to a severer and less practical authority.

I dislike to add any lines to what the editor happily designates as my "*Talbotype*" (for this being a picture made only by holding the light up to a man's own face and letting him paint himself, cannot be incorrect,) but I can't help inquiring of Mr. G. how he gets along pursuing the course in the *Whig* party, which he holds up for my imitation on a much smaller scale of course in the *Locofoco*. How do you find yourself sir? What headway do you appear to be making abolitionizing the whigs? I don't know how it appears to you, but really to outsiders there seem to be great days of *adversity* with you. From 1848 to 1852 things seem to have been getting *rather* worse with you. You will admit that Mr. Webster has changed his position.—How much behind him is the whig party of Massachusetts? What is the difference of opinion between him and Gen Scott? About how many life times of a *young man* will it probably take to make an abolitionist *comfortable* in the whig party?

It is very natural that abolitionists should be invited to go back to their first prejudices in politics. Nothing so annoys and *nonpluses* the politicians as arguments from the high vantage ground of consistent anti-slavery. So few are the weapons not completely harmless in their hands in such a warfare, that it is not at all surprising, that they recur ever again, to the old charge a thousand times refuted of procuring the Mexican war, because by a *hocus pocus* of figures and baseless presumptions their independent and perfectly intelligible expression at the polls, is made to secure the majority of votes to James K. Polk.

G. F. T.

For the Portland Inquirer.

CAN FREESOILERS VOTE FOR DR. HUBBARD?

It has been stated in your paper, that in one of the Clubs of Temperance Watchmen in the town of Falmouth, a resolution had been voted unanimously to support Dr. Hubbard for the next Governor. As about one-half of the voters in that town are whigs, it is reasonable to suppose, that some of that party voted for the resolution. For my life I cannot see why whigs should vote for Dr. Hubbard. He has long been a bitter opponent of theirs. But on second thought, why may they not vote for him as well as any body else? He is the representative of the democratic organization, it is true. But there does not at present appear to be any essential difference in principle between the whigs and the democrats. Both parties have been for a national bank; but neither asks for it now.—Both have been against the subtreasury system; but neither objects to it now. Both are ready to agree to a tariff, which will yield sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of government and afford incidental protection. Both are ready to improve the rivers and harbors of the country, where the works would be of a national character. Finally, both parties, or at least the majorities and leaders of both, are in favor of the series of measures, called *the compromise*, including the *extension of slavery and the fugitive slave law*, so called. Now as Dr. Hubbard agrees with the majority of the whigs in all their measures and principles, why should not they support him as well as any other man? Why should not they let by-gones be by-gones and go for the man already in office?

But in view of the foregoing vote, I am glad there are few freesoilers in this town of Falmouth and I hope and trust, it will be found, that no freesoiler was present, when that vote to sustain Dr. Hubbard, was passed. It appears to me, that nothing could be more absurd, than for any friend of liberty, justice, and true democracy to support the Governor for re-election. In my view no freesoiler can do it without rendering himself ridiculous. Have I not already furnished a sufficient reason? Let us see. He is a supporter of the measures of compromise. And how can the freesoilers support any compromiser, unless it is the result of a coalition like that in Massachusetts, by which something is to be gained to the cause of freedom? On this ground alone we must reject him, and can no more support him than we could Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Cass, or Mr. Buchanan for President.

But this is not the worst of the case with Dr. Hubbard. It will be found on examination, that he is not merely a compromiser, but that he is a base hypocrite on the question of freedom; that he attempted to deceive and actually did deceive many of the friends of freedom in 1849.

In Gov. Hubbard's letter to the Waldo Delegation, published in the Inquirer, August 7, 1849, he made the following declarations:

> 1st. I believe Congress to have entire constitutional jurisdiction over the whole subject of slavery in the *Territories* of the United States.
> 2d. I am opposed to slavery in all its bearings, moral, social and political, and especially am I opposed to its *extension.*
> 3d. I would adopt all constitutional and equitable means to prevent the extension of slavery into Territories now free!

Now in these declarations Dr. Hubbard avowed himself in principle a freesoiler. The free soil party are "opposed to slavery in all its bearings, moral, social and political, and especially are they opposed to its *extension.*" They would adopt all "constitutional and equitable means to prevent the extension of slavery into free Territories." They believe that "Congress has entire constitutional jurisdiction to exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States." They do not believe Congress has any constitutional power to establish slavery in the Territories or anywhere else. In this particular, freesoilers differed in theory from Dr. Hubbard's platform in 1849. But, in as much as Dr. Hubbard declared himself in favor of adopting all constitutional measures to prevent the extension of slavery, by many he was considered in a practical point of view, as adopting the free soil platform. By this declaration of principles, Dr. Hubbard drew off from the free soil party, several thousand voters, and thereby secured a majority of the popular vote in his favor. Now, it was found, that this letter was a lying pretense a mere net to catch the unwary.

In the summer and fall of 1850, the series of measures commonly known as the compromise, including the fugitive slave law were passed by Congress. This compromise Gov. Hubbard endorsed in his message in May 1851. Now what were some of those measures? The first, and most mischievous law, that was ever passed in Congress, was *ostensibly* to settle the boundary of Texas. This bill gave up to Texas over 129,000 square miles of free Territory, which had just been conquered and then purchased of Mexico for fifteen millions of dollars. This Territory was about equal to four States like Maine, and the effect of the bill, was to extend slavery or the slaveholding laws of Texas over the whole of it. Texas threatened to dissolve the Union or rather to conquer the territory of New Mexico, and so Congress not only gave her 129,000 square miles of free territory for the purpose of spreading slavery, but paid her ten millions of dollars to keep the peace. This bill Dr. Hubbard endorses, as "the most satisfactory, which under the circumstances could be obtained."—And yet, in order to induce freesoilers to vote for him he pretended, in his letter in 1849, that "*that he was opposed to slavery in all its bearings moral, social, and political, and especially to its extension.*" There never could be anything more base. And if freesoilers shall now support him, will they not degrade themselves even below Dr. Hubbard?

Upon the bill for organizing the Territory of New Mexico; also in the Utah Territorial bill, Congress voted down the Wilmot Proviso, and refused to prohibit the extension of slavery into those Territories, and did undertake to provide and bind future Congresses to determine, that the people of new States to be formed from those Territories might come into the Union with slaveholding constitutions, if they shall so elect. Dr. Hubbard endorses this "as the most satisfactory compromise which under the circumstances could be obtained." And yet in order to secure the votes of freesoilers in 1849, he "*believed Congress had entire constitutional jurisdiction over the whole subject of slavery in the Territories*" and "*he would adopt all constitutional and equitable means to prevent its extension into Territories then free.*" Dr. Hubbard believing that Congress had the power to prohibit the extension of slavery into the Territories by statute would have that body exercise that power.—Congress refused to exercise the power and Dr Hubbard endorses their action. He has used the poker upon the freesoilers and now asks them to pay for heating it. It seems to me if any freesoiler votes for Dr. Hubbard, he will become more degraded in his servility than Dr. Hubbard himself.

Again, in the unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law so called, Congress undertook to authorize a horde of vile miscreants under the name of Commissioners, Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and others, to hunt men, women and children in the free States, to break up families, to dissolve churches, to snatch wives from the embraces of their husbands, and parents from the situation in which God placed them to protect their children, and children from the protecting hand of their fathers; to drag men made in the image of God—and women given by God as helps-meet for those men into the degradation, the pollution and the hell of southern slavery.

In 1849, Dr. Hubbard pretended to be opposed to slavery in all its bearings. In 1851, he declares in his message, that *this compromise including the Fugitive Slave Law, was the most satisfactory, which under the circumstances could be obtained.* He says, that "a large class, meaning freesoilers, free soil whigs and free soil democrats) highly respectable have not hesitated to denounce the law as hostile to the best interests and subversive of the dearest rights of man.—[Are they not right in so doing?] That the people have been urged to disobey its requirements, and to resist by force its execution."—They have been advised to disobey its requirements, but it is not true, that a large class or any one freesoiler so far as I know has advised forcible resistance to its execution on the part of the northern people.

The Dr. goes on and says: "But better counsels have prevailed—the law has been peaceably executed; another proof has been furnished, that the people are loyal to the constitution.—Those who have counseled resistance to the law of Congress, have professed to be governed by a higher law, which they were under superior obligations to obey. That the law of God is of paramount authority, no sane man will deny.—The difficulty lies in determining what that law would require us to do."

The Governor then goes on at length to show, that it is impossible to ascertain by conscience, what the higher law is. He does not allude to the Bible nor even intimate any belief in divine revelation. The inference from his whole reasoning is, that there is no written code of the divine laws, and either that the fugitive slave law is not opposed to them, or if it is, still man cannot ascertain the fact; and therefore that the statute ought to be obeyed. He infers from the fact, that the fugitive slave law has been peaceably executed, that the people are loyal to the constitution, that is, that the statute is constitutional. He appears gratified at the peaceable execution of this harbarous statute.

And he enquires whether "the citizen shall be at liberty to obey or resist the law of the land according as he shall believe it in conformity with or in opposition to the divine law?"—And declares that "a more dangerous doctrine was never advanced."

Freesoilers, have you a copy of the United States Constitution? Can you find anything in it authorizing the enactment of the fugitive slave law? If not, will you vote for Dr. Hubbard, who pretends to believe it constitutional, and expresses his thankfulness, that under its provisions, married women have been snatched from their husbands and carried away into the land of pollution, *in a peaceful manner?*

Freesoilers, have you a copy of the Bible?—Do you believe that the divine law is revealed in that Book? Does that Book instruct you in all cases to do unto other men whatever you would have them do to you in like circumstances? Would you have your wife or child carried into slavery, or would you go there yourself under any circumstances whatever? Have you any shadow of doubt that the fugitive slave act is contrary to the divine law of love as revealed in the Bible? Will you then, can you, vote for Dr. Hubbard, who either does not believe in God's divine revelation; or else believes, that the fugitive slave act is not contrary to the divine law as revealed; or else believes, that the divine revelation is so obscure, that it is impossible for man to ascertain whether that act is contrary to God's law or not?

J. C. WOODMAN.

Arrest and Escape of Fugitives.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Deputy Sherriff Whitman received a telegraphic dispatch from an officer at Toledo, informing him that three colored men would arrive here in the steamboat "John Owen," from that city, and requesting him to arrest them upon their arrival, without advising him of what crime they were charged. They were accordingly arrested by officer Whitman, and lodged in the county jail. Taking it for granted that they were fugitives from justice, (?) and desirous of ascertaining of them if possible, in what their guilt consisted, he called them into the hall, about 10 o'clock last night, for the purpose of questioning them as to the offence for which they had been arrested. Observing that the prison door was open, they made a sudden onset upon the jailor, knocked him down and made their escape into the street. The report of their arrest having previously been rumored over the city, a large number of highly excited colored people had in the mean time assembled in front of the prison, which rendered all efforts to recapture the fugitives unavailing. They were immediately hurried off to the river, taken into a boat, and by 11 o'clock safely landed in Canada, far beyond the reach of their pursuers.

It turns out that they were "fugitives from service and labor," escaping from their owners in Kentucky. We regret that their escape should have been made at the expense of any injury to our friend Whitman, and we are glad to learn that those injuries were only of a trifling nature. We presume that our city will be charged with treason for "levying war" against the Government, and will be declared in a state of siege for permitting the "compromise" thus to be violated. We may say in her defence, however, that Sheriff Whitman did his whole duty, and the only "aid and comfort" the fugitives recieved, if any was from men of their own color.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1852.

Flag of the Free!!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN P. HALE.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL LEWIS,

OF OHIO.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

AT CLEVELAND, August 4, 1852.

Liberty & Independence.

Free Soil State Convention.

A Convention of the friends of Liberty, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and appoint Electors, will be held at WINTHROP, on Thursday, the first day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

No basis of representation is fixed, but the Free Soil men of Maine are cordially invited to meet in mass, and consult together for the good of their common country. It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation from all parts of the State will be present.

The cause of human liberty is no less dear now than ever; nor has there ever been more need of untiring vigilance on the part of its friends. The evils of American slavery cannot be exaggerated. No issue affecting our personal, social or public relations, is more vital than this; nor can it be abandoned, even temporarily, for any other benevolent cause whatever its seeming exigency, without imminent peril to each.

The principles of the Free Soil party are broad enough to include every moral enterprise which can be secured by political measures; and a strong will and a fixed determination will ultimately crown them with complete success.

Let us, then, go up to the Convention, animated by the spirit of liberty, and enlivened by a firm faith in the speedy accomplishment, with the blessing of Heaven, of the great work of wresting from cruel bondage millions of our fellow countrymen.

In behalf of the State Central Committee:

C. A. Stackpole, Chairman.

Portland, May 25, 1852

DOCUMENTS 4, 5, and 6.

Those very valuable little tracts are now ready, consisting of Mr. Giddings' Speech, Churches and Slavery, and State Address. 1500 pages for $1. Can there be any excuse for not circulating these very valuable articles? "Remember those in honds," &c.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
REMEMBER THIS,

That we give a sett of Uncle Tom's Cabin bound in cloth, to every person who obtains three subscribers to the Portland Inquirer, and sends us the pay in advance. For two subscribers, with the money, we will give any person a sett of the above work bound in paper covers. The books are constantly on hand for sale at this office.

☞ NOTICE.—Subscribers remitting money for the Inquirer, will please send *odd change*, in Post Office Stamps; as the weight of half a dollar subjects us to five cents extra postage.

☞ If those whose bills have been committed to agents for collection, would anticipate them by sending payments by mail, they would save us $100. Please think of this.

ELECTION IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

We stated last week the probable result of the canvass, and now have the pleasure of saying that by the aid of whig votes *the Free Soil Party has triumphantly elected its candidate*, HON. ISAAC REED, as representative to congress. And of course the opposing slave catching hunker is compelled to limit the range of his patriotism to a field less injurious to public morality and honor. Had he repudiated slave hunting he would have been elected—now he is overwhelmingly defeated by a majority of 500 or 600 against him! This is the way for the People to treat this class of men.

The whigs have not the magnanimity to acknowledge the Free Soil vote, nor did we expect it, for the favor of the overseers is paramount to honor or facts. They shout, "Glorious whig victory," "See the influence of Scott's name!" &c.

They might as well say, "See the influence of a new moon." Had not the free soil nomination given a chance of success their vote would have been very small, and now it is much less than in 1850. The democrats are trying to apologize for the defeat on the ground of apathy &c. But we can tell them a fact which they very well know but do not like to own in the hearing of the slave power. There are people in Maine who hold themselves above the office of southern scavengers. Had the whigs dared to present a compromise doughface, his vote would not have equaled two thirds of Mr. Reed's vote; and had Mr. Kimball been even a "Hamlin democrat," he would not have been defeated. We have the means of all but positive knowledge, that a good many democrats in both counties voted for Mr. Reed because Kimball was a "wild cat." They scorned, like men of honor and conscience, to declare their endorsement of national slave hunting. And they never will do it.

The party of freedom has honored itself and its cause in this election. It has demonstrated its organic life and power. It has more than effaced the slight dishonor of 1850 in that district, proved that its public action can be relied on and the party trusted. Such a character is vital, and we are proud of this renewed evidence that it is ours. Repeated *post mortem* examinations by its opponents had pronounced the party *dead*; but in a single week, at a most busy season it sprin[illegible]e, prostrates hunkerism at a blow, compe[illegible] district to repudiate the Bath Cotton Conv[illegible]ion which disgraced and belied it; elects a man who scorned even to answer its letter; sent a man to congress to tell the nation that the Fourth District in Maine condemns the foul compromise of traitors with tyranny, and honors Liberty and Justice. This voice the gallant, vigilant Free Soilers of the Fourth have spoken to servile partizans, to the country and to the world.

This election says nothing for whiggery—nothing at all. Without the vote of freemen it would be now where it was before, and these votes were given entirely on other than party grounds, like the vote for Mr. Hamlin for the Senate. Indeed, this election was but completing the plan of 1850. Accounts are now even with reference to both the old parties, and all obligations of good faith and impartiality are fulfilled. Duty for the future is to be settled, and the gratifying, cheering result of this prefatory election of the year will encourage every heart and nerve every hand. Freemen in Maine, see what your brethren in the Fourth have done, *and spring to action.*

REJECTION OF MR. RANTOUL.

The rejection of this delegate at the Baltimore Convention was the most perfectly outrageous act we ever heard of in political affairs. But the democrats are so well disciplined, so spiritless, so cringing, so soulless, that not a word is heard from them! Mr. R. was chosen by the District Convention regularly called, largely attended from all parts, he receiving *every vote.* His contestant (Lord) was chosen by a convention called subsequently by a few hunkers, "who are in favor of the Compromise and opposed to Robert Rantoul, Jr."

At Baltimore the Massachusetts delegation united in recommending that Mr. R. be allowed his seat, he having been fairly chosen while Mr. Lord had no right whatever. And these facts were all presented to the Convention by the minority report, yet the Committee decided in favor of Lord, rejected Mr. Rantoul, and the convention sustained them by a vote of 194 to 82! The slaveholders some weeks before had told Mr. Rantoul that he was to be kicked out of that convention, and they had only to swing the lash, and it was done. Of course the election of delegates is to be a mere farce hereafter. If they are satisfactory to the slaveholders, very well; if not they are simply turned out door, and an interloping tool takes his place. This fact fairly shows the position of that dishonored, obsequious party.

Mr. Kirk.—This gentleman once spoke for anti-slavery truth, but not since his settlement in Boston. He is now one of the "Union" slave law preachers, and of course has taken up colonization as Daniel Webster did. In his late speech before the colonization meeting in Boston he said:

> "The milder class of abolitionists were aiming at emancipation by discussion, light and love. This must be a very slow process. In England it prevailed after a long struggle. All their effort thus far, what has it done? Has it altered the statutes of one State in the Union? Why then should they complain of us for sending what we can to a happy home in Africa?"

We do *not* complain of that, but for *not claiming and defending the rights* of those who choose to stay, as the bible requires. That is the just complaint.

"Slow process" indeed, and good reason for it, as long as such men who give direction to the moral power of the country do nothing but coldly look on or oppose the truth. They had it in their power to turn the tide for freedom before this time. Such an objection is not becoming in such men.

> "He was ready to-day to join any abolition society which would treat the slaveholder as a man with a conscience and a heart, and not as a brute,—take the christian way to convince him, and I am with you."

All wrong. It is abolitionists who treat slaveholders as having consciences, for they apply *truth* to them, and you do not. Besides, does it become such men—leaders and doctors in Israel—to make the alleged mistakes of others the excuse for their own wrong? Why do they not, with their superior wisdom, go forward and set a right example, instead of opposing them then assigning their want of success as the excuse for it? Such quibbling is not honorable to the ministry.

Treat the colored man *here*, (as well as the slaves) as "a man with a conscience and a heart, and not as a brute," and we are "with *you.*"

NOBLE WORDS OF KOSSUTH.

In a speech at Albany this glorious hero said:

> "What may be the destiny reserved to myself, I do not know. So much I know, that duty toward fatherland and humanity must be the guiding star of every true man, whether called to see the rights of humanity maintained, or to fall on the field of battle that others may pass over his dead body, to the triumph reserved for happier arms. To this duty I have been faithful all my life; I have seen the day when I worked almost without hope of realization of the principle which I plead, still I went on as if I had been sure of the end. Duty must suffice to honest men. Upon honor, I have followed it as a guiding star, when I worked in doubt, and without hope; now I can say I have before me the confident certainty of success."

Where can nobler or more christian words be found? There was the true man! and every young man should commit the above to memory, and write it on his heart.

Here is an example for the advocates of American liberty, here the principle that should guide, support, animate under all the vicissitudes which can befall them. "Duty must suffice to an honest man." This is the spirit that conquers,—this the faith that triumphs. Without it no man is fit for this world's necessities. Read the extract twice more, then write it in the album, write it on the door posts, write it as the law of life.

LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE!

Friends of outraged Liberty, we again invite your attention to our State Convention, which is now just at hand. Freedom's old birth-day falling on the Sabbath, it could not be held on that day, but it is near enough to be a *4th of July* when every body wants a holiday, and no other in the State will so richly reward the lovers of all which that day commemorates.—It offers a fine ride by carriage or cars, eloquent speeches, great thoughts and noble purposes. It especially invites young people.

The importance of this Convention is *very great.* We have not had a general and enthusiastic meeting since 1848, by which to kindle up a common spirit and an earnest purpose. The great decisive elections of the year are just upon us, in which the tyranny of the land, arrayed in all the power of governmental and party energy fully, basely, insultingly subsidized to its purposes, will exert its utmost for the total destruction of the holy cause of American Liberty. This is the grand end and aim of the canvass of the year!

Shall this be done? All who fear God or regard Man, SHALL THIS BE DONE? Let this question *burn into your souls.* Think of those 80,000 merchantable infants who *can't* think! Think of humanity in chains! Think too, of our national slave-hunting, our guilt, our shame—the derision even of the Russians.

Think also of the bottomless abyss of degradation into which the Austrian "democracy" of the country has plunged. There is *no reservation or limitation.* Even free speech is surrendered, slave-catching is adopted, the veto hung like the sword of Damocles over a repeal of the infernal slave act; honor, morality, justice, liberty—all, all are squandered with the profligacy of a harlot. Will you sit down under this in silence? Is the last drop of free blood gone from your hearts? Has indignation at shameless wrong forever left your brow? NO. Ten thousand hearts in Maine all bowed with grief mingled with unconquerable resolution wait to renew this contest. Then go to the Convention and re-organize the army of the Revolution, which was disbanded too soon.

Think of the influence of a great, glorious Convention in the Pole Star State on the "Buffalo Convention" of 1852 at Cleveland: of its necessity at home for organization, unity, impulse: of its effects on other States. We appeal to you in this crisis-hour upon which unutterable interests hang, to throw indifference, selfishness, heartlessness to the winds, turn Kossuths and rally to Winthrop. *We appeal* to you to act *now* while action may be decisive for the right.

We are soon to see a strong, invincible army of freemen organized in this country of hundreds of thousands which, resting on the rock of Eternal Right, will stand the conflict like Wellington's squares at Waterloo, save the holy Ark of Liberty, and secure its final triumph. Drop your hoe then as our fathers did in '75, and go to Winthrop.

BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Some interest has been felt to know what would be *democracy* in 1852. Many of that party have said they would accept the old Baltimore Platform, but would have no "*tinkering*" about it as the Belfast Journal called it—no "new tests;" and almost the entire party in this State has held this ground. Now read from the Platform constructed at Baltimore in 1852.

> "Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry, to the detriment of any other or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country. That every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of personal property.
> *Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition contains and was intended to embrace *the whole subject of slavery* agitation in Congress, and therefore the Party of the Union standing on this national platform, will live by and adhere to a faithful execution to the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress, *the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included*, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution *cannot* with fidelity thereto *be repealed*, or *so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency:*
> Resolved, *That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.*"

The preliminary "proposition" exalts slave property to the same level as all other property, in States or territories. It is in the very terms of the southern claims on that subject.

Then follows the *Vow of the whole Party* never again to resist this claim *at any time or on any pretence.* The scoundrel act is declared to be *irrepealable.* It is beyond the power of congress to change or modify it *except* at the demand of the slaveholders to make it worse!

To these doctrines the whole party swears, and that they will never again resist their lords and masters, nor question their rightful authority under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATEVER? Let them divide California, create slave states in Texas, Utah, N. Mexico, Cuba, South America, Mexico, Sandwich Islands; let them extend general slave law over the Free States, strike down the right of petition and discussion, the party solemnly declare that they will never "agitate this question," nor countenance it in congress *or out of it*," but "resist" it "UNDER WHATEVER SHAPE OR COLOR THE ATTEMPT MAY BE MADE!"

Here is American "Democracy," and its doctrines are to be read in Vienna, St. Petersburg and Paris. Is it possible that New England men will submit to this? Will they thus yield everything dear to liberty, honor and truth? Will they padlock their own lips forever against humanity, justice, and their country's rights in debasing, infamous obedience to tyranny? Are there not men in that party who will not stand this?

☞ The article on colonization on the first page shows the true spirit of that anti christian scheme. The meeting in New York was like it. Can any one wonder why free hearts loathe it?

☞ The extract from Mr. Gulliver's speech on the first page is noble. It states the object which anti-slavery men are and have been laboring for during 15 years, but which has ever been opposed by religious men. Why will not every free heart join to make our country what it should be? Who would give it up at such a time, and under such responsibilities? God and Mankind protest against the thought.

REMEMBER that not half the Free Soil men will know of the State Convention unless you tell them.

REMEMBER that your town will not be properly represented without arrangement and effort for that end.

REMEMBER that the cause depends on a great meeting.

REMEMBER and invite your liberal minded neighbors of other parties.

REMEMBER and be there yourself.

REMEMBER to be on the ground precisely at the time for there is much to do.

REMEMBER to bring new subscribers and get Uncle Tom's Cabin. This book is fast going into Sabbath Schools. Capital.

The Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commences its annual session at the city of Portland, on the 23d instant. The East Maine Conference meets at Calais, on the same day.

The Baptist State meetings take place this week at Belfast.

The Congregational Conference meets next week at Searsport.

☞ Mr. Green will please accept our thanks for his kind words personal; and those respecting the paper we command to others. We have other letters from him to be inserted hereafter.

☞ Mr. Newman has disposed of his interest in the Hallowell Cultivator to Mr. E. H. Wing. Mr. N. conducted his paper with good judgment and retires with the good wishes of the fraternity.

☞ A new paper, called the "Democratic Advocate," has been started in Danville and Auburn, by Geo. W. Chase & Co. The first number is well done, except its politics. Its "democracy" is enslaved.

Correspondence from the Sandwich Islands.

Makawao Maui Sandwich Islands, March 9, 1851.

Time escapes so rapidly that till a late Inquirer fell into my hands I had no idea that some six months had elapsed since I wrote you. An half ounce, post paid (13 cents Hawaian postage.) I mean to give you once a quarter. In hearing you say to your friends under date of Dec 11, 1851, that "about one hundred new names have lately been added to our list," I was much rejoiced. I hope you will be sustained. Friends of the Slave in Maine, sustain, I beseech you, our friend and brother Willey in his arduous labor in the cause of God and humanity. Do not allow the enemy to triumph for lack of sympathy and aid. The cause is the cause of God and worthy of any sacrifice you can make. I need not say to you that our friend and his paper meet with little favor from many among you; but are such the friends of humanity? Do they seem even to love their neighbor as themselves? Nothing like it if their neighbor has a skin not colored like their own. But I assure you that the Standard was in excellent repute at the islands, so far as seen, and I believe the Inquirer is also. Let it not lack your sympathy and co-operation.

You can easily guess, brother W., that the Maine law has created much feeling everywhere. It is talked over among us at the Sandwich Islands and with much freedom. The friends of temperance and the friends of the people are decidedly in favor of the law, and would rejoice to know that the same law was enacted in every State of the Union. One of the King's ministers, I am sorry to say, is doing all he can to prevent the people of Hawaii both foreigners and natives from pledging themselves to abandon the woe-procuring cup. He has made free in writing for the Government paper with the law of your State But you will be glad to hear that he will do little hurt. He may possibly stand in the way of some inebriate who feels ashamed of his guilty course and would gladly reform. And he will be praised by all the drunkards among us, but with the sober reflecting part of the community, he wil have very little influence. The Lord save him from defending so wicked a practice as using any of the fashionable drinks of the day.

Since I last wrote you, there has been something of a struggle between the advocates of moderate drinking, and the teetotellers on the question of distilling alcohol at the islands. The subject was discussed at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Agricultural Society in August last. The question before the society was the expediency of seeking from the legislature an enactment allowing planters to convert their molasses and refuse matter into alcohol. The planters were divided on the question. Some others advocated distilling, but a large majority voted in opposition. For a few months little was heard on the subject though it is now evident that some planters must have talked the matter over among themselves, and laid plans for another year. Just before our election in January for Representatives to the Legislature for 1852, there was quite a stir among the foreigners from one end of the islands to the other. They procured the printing of votes, and sent them abroad among the people. They put up foreign candidates without consulting with the people, and in one case certainly a lawyer from Honolulu spent more than one Sabbath in an adjoining district "distributing ballots," and otherwise desecrating that holy day, very much to the grief and annoyance of natives and foreign residents in the district." So said the Polynesian. They had candidates at Honolulu, at Lahaina, at this place and indeed at nearly every district on the islands. And judging from their manœuvers at this place, and of their abuse of the people and of their teachers, I think the defeat which they sustained at most of the places where they had candidates caused them more vexation than any one thing that has happened to them for a long time. About the time of election, some of the residents of Honolulu started a paper called the "Weekly News" which is as vile as Satan himself would desire. The Editor has been in the country some six or seven months only, and as Mr. Hall of the Polynesian says, "has been confined to Honolulu with the exception, we believe, of a Sunday excursion to Lahaina on which occasion he intermitted his usual Sunday work. He does not understand the language nor do we believe that he is acquainted with a solitary Missionary at the islands." And yet nothing is too false or base for him to say of them. Mr. Hall truly says: "Five or six district papers had been started in Honolulu, whose main object has been to gratify this class of men The weekly Argus affords another sewer for the discharge of this same sort of filth, and it is true to its instincts." But after this work of defamation was conducted by an official from your State, a professor of religion, we cannot wonder at its being followed up by such men as now conduct the vile business. Of course the Argus attributes the defeat of rum defending foreign candidates for the office of representatives, to the influence of the mission; and Mr. Wyllie, one of the King's ministers, in addition to his crusade against Temperance, is defending an article in the proposed amended Constitution, disqualifying all clergymen from taking an active part in the political affairs of the Islands. I trust, however, no such article will at this late day, be inserted in the Hawaiian Constitution, at least not till the poor Hawaiians are put completely down. I have many fears for the future, but the "Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice,' yes, "let the multitudes of isles be glad thereof."

THE WHIG CONVENTIONS.

In my article on this head last week, I accidentally omitted the most interesting circumstances of the whole. After the close of the State Convention, the whigs held a meeting at the City Hall on Thursday evening. Several pleasant speeches were made, all enthusiastic for Gen. Scott. Mr. Crosby of Bangor was the last or about the last speaker. He gave in his hearty adhesion to the nomination. He then said, four years ago, it so happened that, standing almost alone in his section, he was in favor of Daniel Webster. He took this earliest opportunity to confess his sin. If the whigs of Maine would forgive him, he never would be caught there again. He then said, that Mr. Webster had heretofore rendered good service to his country, for which he received the gratitude of all true whigs, and now the sooner he gave up public office and retired to private life, the greater their gratitude would be.

J. C. W.

The Dollar Magazine by Angell, Engell & Hewitt, New York, for June is at hand with its usual amount of interesting reading.

VERMONT RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

The Religious Anti-Slavery Convention recently held in that State, called in the same manner as ours of last winter, appears to have been entirely successful. The Freeman says:

"The Religious Anti-Slavery Convention, held at West Randolph, last Wednesday and Thursday, was a well-attended, harmonious and exceedingly interesting meeting. The different denominations of Christians and Christian Ministers, in the different parts of the State, were all quite proportionately, and certainly very respectably represented. It was a novel and cheering sight to see all the different denominations of Christians in this State, harmoniously, and with such unanimity of sentiment, deliberating on the subjects they met to take into consideration; and as all their positions were coolly and considerately taken, we think their doings should, and we trust will, command a respectful attention, both at home and abroad."

The Vermont Gazette says:

"The active members of the Convention were men of integrity and sterling worth—noted for talent, for learning, for sound judgment, for cool heads and honest hearts. Such men as Ballou, Scott, McKeen, &c., have too much reputation to be sneezed down or annihilated by a puff of wind. Their united action on this occasion shows that, whatever difference of opinion they may entertain upon matters of theology, they have but one opinion in regard to that "sum of all villanies"—slavery. The zeal and firmness which they manifest is worthy the cause in which they are engaged."

The Convention opened with a discourse by Rev. Silas McKeen, from Matthew 7; 12. He supported the following conclusions:

1. We should acquaint ourselves with the condition of the slave.
2. We should sympathize with those in bondage, and sincerely desire to do them good.
3. We should endeavor by all proper and practicable means to convince slaveholders of their error.
4. In electing principal officers, we should vote for those who are able and willing to act for the slave.
5. All churches and ecclesiastical bodies should keep themselves free from the evil,—denounce it, and maintain the supremacy of God's law over all enactments that are opposed to it.
6. We should pray for slaves and slaveholders.

The positions taken in the resolutions are sound as truth, and it is cheering to see them thus sustained.

1. *Resolved*, That the subject of American Slavery calls loudly for the vigilant attention of Christian men, and for their increased endeavors not only to resist the further progress of the evil, but to deliver our country entirely from its existence.

2. That we believe American Slavery both in principle and practice to be directly opposed to the religion of Jesus Christ, and every principle of moral rectitude, and utterly abominable before God.

3. That we consider slaveholding as much out of its place in the church as would be any other system of iniquity; and that it is the solemn duty of all professed people of God to deliver themselves as speedily as possible from all participation in the enormous evil.

4. That those who persist in the practice of slaveholding, whether church members or ministers, should not be treated as members in good standing; and there should be no fraternal correspondence with ecclesiastical bodies who tolerate slaveholding in their churches, and refuse to listen to the voice of remonstrance.

5. That the revealed will of God is the supreme and immutable rule of man's duty; and that God has never given any authority to man to annul or modify his law; and that any law of man which conflicts with the law of God, ought not to be obeyed.

6. That the late act of Congress called the "Fugitive Slave Law" is incompatible with the revealed will of God; contrary particularly to that fundamental principle of the gospel, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them;" that strenuous endeavors ought to be used to procure its repeal; and that in the mean time it is incomparably better to endure peacefully its penalties than to sin against humanity, conscience and the authority of God by yielding obedience to its unjust requisitions.

7. That the act of the Legislature of Vermont, of 1850, "relating to the writ of habeas corpus to persons claimed as fugitive slaves and the right of trial by jury" is highly honorable to the legislature which passed it, and one which ought not to be repealed; its principles being as firm as the foundations of our mountains.

8. That no preaching of the gospel is likely ever to reclaim men from the sin of slaveholing without direct and faithful application to the evil itself, as in other cases of transgression.

9. That our great religious societies which are laboring to establish the gospel in the waste places of our land and to send it abroad among heathen nations, ought to remember the millions in this country who are purposely kept in heathenish ignorance; and by no means tolerate slavery in the churches gathered by their missionaries any more than caste, or polygamy, or any other iniquity, and that missionaries who persist in receiving slaveholders ought to be rejected.

10. That Rev. Silas McKeen, Rev. E. J. Scott, Rev. Horace Fletcher, and Rev. Moses Kidder are hereby chosen a committee to offer for publication in the religious and other papers in this State and in the National Era, the doings of this meeting; to issue an address to the churches, and to call another Convention of like character next year, at such time and place as they shall judge best.

THIS IS DEMOCRACY!!

See here, from the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, the practical workings of the "democracy" adopted at Baltimore, and which every man supports who votes for those candidates. Will honest men, christian men do it? Remember that husband—remember that wife!

"A colored man, well known in Harrisburgh to most of our business men, named James Phillips, was knocked down on Monday afternoon last, at the railroad bridge, by one of the officers of Commissioner M'Allister, who approached him under a feigned proffer of a shake of the hand; and before he could recover from the blow, he was secured by the others of the gang of official kidnappers present, and hurried off to McAlister's office, where he underwent the sham or pretense of a trial, which lasted several hours, and which resulted in the Commissioner turning him over to the claimants with a certificate made out before the pretended trial, on what the Commissioner said he considered as *prima facia* evidence that he was a slave. Phillips was then taken to the county prison and there kept until yesterday morning early, when he was taken in the cars to Baltimore.

Phillips has been residing in Harrisburgh, it is alledged by those who knew him best, about fifteen years, and has always sustained a good moral character, and is a very industrious and trusty man. He has been employed by the forwarding men, and railroad companies generally, and is said to be one of the most reliable fellows to be found. He had married a respectable, industrious colored woman, and had children, from all of whom he has been thus most inhumanly torn, and not even allowed the privilege of a parting farewell.

The pretended trial is said by those who witnessed it, to have been of a most extraordinary and farcical character. The owner of the slave alleged to have run away, was not there; but two men from Virginia, armed with pistols, bowie knives, &c., who presented a power of attorney from the alleged owner, testified that Phillips was the man, because he bore a resemblance to a certain slave family. One of them said that he, the witness, was only ten or eleven years old when Phillips ran off, and that he, Phillips, was then only fifteen or sixteen years old. The whole testimony is said to have been of a character that would not have convicted a person of the most trifling crime; yet in the important issue of "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it was deemed sufficient by those having fees dependent upon the result, to sunder all the social ties and relations of life, and send a helpless mortal into perpetual bondage. It is said that the power of attorney produced by the slavecatchers, was originally different, and had been altered to meet the description of Phillips.

During the trial, the wife of Phillips stood by his side without uttering a word; but when the certificate was handed over and the slave grabbers drew out their handcuffs and hobbles to fasten upon their victim, she became frantic, and the scene which followed was one of the most painful and heart rending. She was taken home in a state of insensibility.

Mr. Rantoul.—This Gentleman has indicated his course respecting the Baltimore proceedings, and that his manhood and honor are not all the property of party and slavery cliques. In the House the other day he took occasion to say:—

"He complained of his having been thurst out of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and he and his district thus insulted. The reason for it, was, that on being asked whether he would support our platform, he returned answer that he would do his own thinking, and there were millions of Northern white men who would do the same. He asked whether there was one Democrat in Massachusetts who would consider himself bound by any thing done in that convention, considering that that Commonwealth was there shorn of her proportionate strength.—He proceeded to prove that there is no grant of power in the Constitution for Congress to legislate for the rendition of Fugitive Slaves, and argued to show that it was a question remaining with the States.

☞ The French spoliation bill has again got the go-by. Congress can pay the most ficticious bills for slaves lost, and in violation of all honor and justice; but northern men may rot in poor houses for their dues, kept back fifty years by fraud. The old parties have enslaved the country.

Cincinnati, June 7, 1852.

The steamer Midas, arrived here last night from New-Orleans, reports having taken 30 German emigrants from a Havre vessel, 17 of whom died of cholera during their passage up the river. Some of the cases were very violent. Of 100 taken from a Bremen vessel, not one died.

Cincinnati, June 10, 1852.

There have been two more deaths and four new cases of cholera at Marysville, Ky., since Monday.

☞ Nearly 7000 emigrants arrived in N. York in 36 hours last week.

Mr. Webster's Boston friend have voted to send FIVE HUNDRED delegates to the Baltimore Whig Conaention, to lobby for the "grent Annihilator."

It is said that Cass was the inventor of the two thirds rule in order to defeat Van Buren. He that diggeth a pit, &c.

Kossuth has taken rooms at the Irving House, N. York. He expects that during the week his mother and sisters, who are now on their voyage to the United States, will meet him. They will settle in America. It is Kossuth's design that they shall establish a school in Cincinnati.

A part of Kossuth's suit will sail for England on the 16th of June. The Governor will remain later in the United States.

Disowned.—The Christian Observer (miscalled) thus speaks of Mr. Barnes' sermon before the assembly.

His comments on the papers of other Assemblies concerning slavery, as if our church were bound to follow in the wake of Quakerism, are spoken of as uncalled for. Many brethren of the Assembly, and more from the churches in this city and the surrounding country, "felt exceedingly aggrieved," ("not to use a stronger term,") by his remarks on this subject. We trust, however, that a charitable construction will be put on this part of his discourse, as it is known that on this subject he does not profess to speak for his Presbytery, nor for the church—but simply his own impressions."

We accept Bro. Willey's Lecture and hope to profit by it. We do so much preaching professionally, that we are very much in the mood often, to leave the pulpit and be preached to —"D," *Lewiston Falls Journal.*

This is good sense Bro. D. The idea that the pulpit is beyond the boundaries of fair popular discussion, does not belong to this age, but to that of cocked hats and cloisters.

New York, June 11.—In the Superior Court this morning, it was decided that the American Art Union is an illegal, an unconstitutional association—Judge Edmands dissenting.

Mass Convention at Cleveland.—The Northampton Courier says:

"The Lowell American suggests that a Mass Convention be held at Cleveland during the sitting of the Free Soil National Convention, August 4th. By all means, let such a meeting be announced, and the country will witness another such gathering as was held at Buffalo in 1848."

We add our earnest recommendation of the suggestion. The conscience and indignant virtue of the country demand utterance.

Jenny Lind. — The Northampton Gazette states that during the whole of Jenny Lind's stay in that place, she rather avoided the society of "upper ten," and sought out the humble and distressed. She frequently inquired for the sick that she might visit them.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.—This week, the 80,000th copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin will be published, 70,000 already have been sold. Thus in the space of a little over two months, will 160,000 volumes of this story have circulated almost like the air of Heaven, in and through the social circles of the Free States. —*Essex Freeman.*

State Reform School in Connecticut.—Efforts are being made to establish a State Reform school in Connecticut. The Legislature has appropriated $10,000.

The fact that institutions of this kind find their principal necessity in intoxicating drinks, had become as certain as argument could make it before the administration of our city government had added the clincher of absolute demonstration. Now it is settled. Enact and execute the Maine Law, and save the money.

Great Demonstation.—The grand temperance rally at Concord, N. H., last week was one of the largest ever held in the State. The procession was near a mile in length, led by Ex-Governor Williams. Hon. Neal Dow and Rev. E. H. Chapin made speeches. A petition of 70,000, 23,000 of them voters, was presented to the legislature for the Maine Law.

Mr. Wright not Convicted.—In the U. S. District Court, on Thursday, before Judge Curtis, the jury in the case of Elizur Wright came in, when the foreman stated that they were unable to agree upon the facts, and they were discharged from the further consideration of the case. It is understood they were ten for conviction and two for acquittal. The district attorney informed the court that he did not design trying any more of the rescue cases at present.

THE NEW HOTEL.

There has been some talk about building a New Hotel in Portland, and one or two meetings held, with regard to it. We know not the precise state of the matter at this time, nor whether indeed much progress has been made; though we believe some incipient steps have been taken towards the consummation of the project. The enterprise seems to us an important one, and highly commendable, provided, it can be carried out upon right principles. Of course with our present liquor law it could not be other than a temperance house; but we would like to see those gentlemen who may become the owners of such a house, make it temperance upon principle, law or no law; that is, let them be a law to themselves, and set the commendable example of erecting a supurb, first class house, repudiating and banishing all alcoholic stimulants from the premises, on fundamental principles. Let it be of a high order, and well kept and it *will pay*, without rum. [*Watchman.*

MUNICIPAL COURT.

May 28. Andrew M'Guiueby, drunkenness—30 days to House of Correction.
John Fitzgerald, drunkenness, fined $5, paid.
Tho's T. Richards, drunkenness, fined $5, paid.
29. Henry Gardiner, drunkenness, fined $4, committed.
[illegible]. Wm. Burns, drunkenness, fined $4, paid.
Tho's Berry, drunkenness, fined $4—paid.
Daniel Murry, drunkenness, fined $5—com.
John Nelson, drunkenness, fined $5—com.
Patrick Parker, drunkenness — 40 days to House Correction.
Geo Gardner, selling liquors, fined $10, costs 3,88—com.
June 1. Phinehas Nickerson for keeping liquors, put over for trial to a future day.
John Davis, keeping liquors, fined $[illegible], costs 4,2[illegible]— paid.
John Harrington, selling liquors, fined $1[illegible], costs 2.[illegible]5—paid.
2d John Sullivan, selling liquors, fined $10, costs 3,[illegible]2—paid.
John M Shaw, Larceny, sentenced to 50 days in jail.
June 5. Geo. Lord, assault and battery—fined $6,00—paid
7. Joseph McClusky, for drunkenness—plead guilty, fined $4,00—committed.
Joseph Fisher, for drunkenness, fined $5,00, committed.
9th. John M. McIntosh, for selling liquor, fined $1[illegible],92—paid.
Mary Gardiner, for selling liquor, fined $14,-17—committed.
10. Phinehas Nickerson was fined $20 and costs, for keeping liquor for sale, and a small quantity of liquors seized on his premises, were ordered to be destroyed.

Resigning Office.—The Argus is trying to blow up a bubble about Mr. Pierce' resigning his seat in the senate some years ago. As was very well understood, he was drunk so often that his wife and friends dared not risk him there and induced him to go home. The same fact led him to decline the office of Attorney General offered by Mr. Polk. He could not stand a residence in Washington. This was well understood by his friends and never questioned by any one. Such was his "magnanimity."—and such now is a candidate for President of the United States!

There was a strong effort made in the late whig convention here to commit it against admitting the compromises into the national convention, but to no effect. The presentiment of what they were coming to was too strong. What a humiliating contrast with southern policy. There it is—our terms unequivocally *or not a vote.* Here—just as you please mas'sr!

Sandwich Islands.—Another mail has arrived. Their congress had assembled.—From the Post Office Report we learn that 31,050 inter-island letters passed through the Post Office at Honolulu, a large majority of which were in the Hawaiian language—This, says the Polynesian, "is, to us, a far more convincing evidence of civilization, to know that 20,000 letters are passing through our post-offices, written by natives, than to know that some 1,000 men can keep step, passably, to the fife and drum."

The Ladies Keepsake for June has a portrait of J. T. Headly, the celebrated author, lots of good reading and is as good a magazine for a dollar as one need to have. S. Taylor New York.

The Pest Seized.—Last Saturday night 10 1-2 barrels of liquid death were seized in Winthrop while on their way from the river to Wayne. Watchmen were too wide awake for the criminals.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 8th inst. by Rev. Mr. Peck, Mr. William H Bridges to Miss Mary Roberts, both of Portland.
In this city, 9th inst, by Rev. J. Pratt, Mr. John Evans to Miss Letitia Bullard, both of Portland.
In this city, [illegible]th inst., by Rev. J. B. Weston, Mr. Wm. L. Witham to Miss Lydia A Blake, all of this city.
In this city, [illegible]th inst, by Lewis Dela, Esq., Mr. Alvin B. Collins to Miss Cordelia W. True, both of this city.
In Waterville, 26 ult, Amos Trask Lowell, Mass., to Miss Almeda S. Sawtelle of Sidney; 31 inst Mr. John B. Foster of Portland, editor of the Zion's Advocate, to Miss Ann Doe, daughter of Gen. Jesse Robinson.
In Wells, 1st inst. Mr. W. L. Gavett of Boston, to Miss Julia A. Hobbs of Wells.
In Brooklyn, [illegible] inst. by Samuel Herrick, Mr. Wm. H. Spofford to Miss Lucy J. Johnson, both of [illegible]er Isle.
In Bangor, 3d inst., Mr. John E. [illegible] of Milwaukie Wis., to Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of [illegible] Hill Esq., of Bangor.
In Newport, R. I 3d inst. Mr. Samuel Adams to Miss Susan Cutter, both of Gardiner.
In New York, 3d inst, Dr. J. K. Stanchfield of Elmira, N. Y., to Miss Clarvinia Smith daughter of George Smith Esq. of Wayne, Me.
In Rockland, [illegible]h inst. Capt. Wm. H. Sheldon to Mrs. Susan M. Avey. 6th, Mr. Alfred Babbidge Jr. to Miss Sarah B. Staples, all of R.
In Bath, [illegible] inst. Mr. Bruce Duan of Portland, to Miss Mary Frances Sawyer of Bath.
In Boston, [illegible]h inst, Mr. Milton Libby of Boston, to Miss Louisa Libby of Scarboro'.
In Boston, Mr. Wm. Wilson of Bangor, to Miss Mary Ann Sullivan of Boston.
In Augusta, Mr. Joseph W. B. Clement of Franklin, N. H. to Miss Caroline M. Brown.

DEATHS.

In this city, [illegible]th inst, Ella, infant daughter of the late Joshua F. Richards, aged 2 months.
In this city, [illegible] inst, Mrs. Susan P. S. Hood, wife of Capt. Daniel Hood, aged 56 years.
In Pennsylvania, 11th ult, Mr. Charles Fitch of Sebago, aged 23.
In Matanzas, 19th ult, Mr. W. C. Felker of Wiscasset, first officer of ship Clara Ann, of Bath.
In Norway, 24th ult, Mr. William K. Emery, aged 56.
In Waldoboro' 2d inst, Mr. John T. Willet, aged 45.
In Bloomfield 2d inst, Mrs. Adeline, wife of Mr. S. Parker, aged 44.
In Eastport, 5th inst, Capt Wm. B, Mathews, aged 71.
In Hallowell, [illegible]th inst, Mrs. Emeline. wife of Richard F. Perkins Esq., aged 35.
In Bath, 7th inst, Mrs. Eliza wife of Dea. Wm. Morse, aged 68.
In Harrison, 7th inst. Dr. Horace A. Barrows, aged 42 years 1[illegible] months.
In Gorham, 9th inst, Mrs. Abigail S. Benson, formerly of Limington, aged 68.
In Boston, 9th inst, Mr. Joseph Fogg of Berwick, aged 22 years 6 months.
In Somersworth, N. H. 10th inst., Mrs. Jane Moody, of Rumford, Me. The deceased was found dead in her bed in the night of the 10th inst, about two hours after retiring, to rest, in apparent good health.
In Bangor, 10th inst, Charles P. Folsom of Orono, aged 20 years.
In Parsonsfield, Mr. George Newbegin, aged 93. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a first Lieutennant in the war of 1812.

Died, in the town of Green Lake, Wisconsin, on the 26th of April, George Franklin, third son of Charles Aiken, aged 4 years the 5th day of April.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. RADDIN, Jr., No. 30 Broad St., Boston,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, respectfully invites merchants from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined not to be undersold. 8w

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY. June 3.

At Market, 625 beef cattle, 120 Stores, 2200 Sheep, and 800 swine.

Prices. Beef Cattle—We quote,—Extra $7 00 a $7 25, 1st quality $6 50 a 6 75; 2d $5 75 a 6 25; 3d, $5 25 a 5 75.
Working Oxen—Sales $7[illegible], 85, 105
Cows and Calves—Sales $24, 28, 31, 35, 38, 46.
Sheep—Sales $2 55, 3 25, 375, 4 25, and $5.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, June 2.

At Market 575 Cattle — 450 Beeves, and 125 stores, consisting of working oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old.

PRICES.—Market Beef, Extra, $7 00 per cwt; first quality $6 50; second quality $5a6; third quality $5 00.
HIDES.—$4 50 per cwt.
TALLOW—$5 75 a 0[illegible];
VEAL CALVES—$3[illegible].
STORES—Working oxen. $97, 95, 100, 121.
COWS and CALVES—$21, 24, 25, 28, 33, a 51.
YEARLINGS—$9 [illegible] a 13.
TWO YEARS OLD—$17, 21, 24, 30.
THREE YEARS OLD—$22, 25, 28, 30, 36, 52.
SHEEP and LAMBS—[illegible] at market. Prices—Extra, $5 5 50 6 to 8. By lot, $2 50, $3 25, 3 75, $4 to 5.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, June 5.

Butter, per lb, first quality,	13 a 15c
Beans, per bushel,	$1.72 a 2.25
Beef, by the quarter, per lb,	5 [illegible] 2 a [illegible]
Cheese, per lb,	7 1-2 a 8 1-2
Eggs, per dozen,	1[illegible] 1-2 a [illegible]
Potatoes, per bushel	[illegible] a 75
Apples, cooking, per bushel	[illegible] a 75
Apples, good eating,	1 09 a $1 25
Apples, per bbl,	2 [illegible] a 3 [illegible]
Dried Apples,	7 a 1[illegible]
Chickens,	12 1-2 a 15
Pork, round hogs,	7 a 8 1-2
Veal, carcass,	3 1-2 a 5
Lamb,	6 a 8

Markets, &c.

PORTLAND WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1[illegible]

APPLES		MOLASSES, per gallon,	
[illegible]	6 a [illegible]	Trinidad,	23
Ashes, per lb		Havana, &c new	20 a 21
Pearl,	5 3-4 a	do tart	[illegible]
Pot	5 [illegible] a 5 [illegible]	Porto Rico,	[illegible]
BEANS, bushel,		NAILS, per hundred lbs.	
White	2 20 a 2 [illegible]	Cut, ass'd sizes	[illegible] a 3 [illegible]
BUTTER, per lb		OIL, per gallon,	
Family,	12 a [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Store	10 [illegible]	Sperm winter	1 2[illegible] a 1 30
CANDLES, per lb		[illegible]	[illegible]
Mould tallow,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperm	40 a 42	Whale refin'd	[illegible] a 65
CHEESE, per lb	[illegible] 2 a 3	do summer,	00 a [illegible]
COFFEE, per lb		Bank & bay	00 a $20 [illegible]
Havana		Shore	a $19
St Domingo,	8 1 2 a [illegible]	PLASTER PARIS,	
[illegible]		[illegible]	1 5[illegible]
DOMESTIC GOODS, per y		POTATOES, per bush.	[illegible]
[illegible] Sheetings	00 a [illegible]	Per barrel	[illegible] 2 a 1 50
[illegible]	[illegible]	PROVISIONS,	
[illegible] Sh[illegible]	6 [illegible] a 6 3[illegible]	Beef, Mess,	$[illegible] 00
FISH, per quintal,		Navy Mess, do	[illegible]
Cod, large,	3 25 a 3[illegible]	No. 1,	[illegible]
do small,	2 [illegible] a —	Prime,	6
Pollock,	[illegible]	Pork, extra clear	0 000 a 0 00
Haddock,	1 [illegible] a 1 87	Clear,	[illegible]
Hake,	1 [illegible] a	Mess,	[illegible] a [illegible] 5
HERRING,		RAISINS, box	[illegible] a 2 [illegible]
Dry salted,	— a —	Malaga, cask	[illegible]
Smoked, per box	32 a [illegible]	do	0 a 8 00
No. 1	25 a [illegible]	RICE,	a 4 [illegible] 2
MACKEREL, per bbl		SALT, per hhd.	[8 Bushels]
No. 1,	[illegible] a [illegible]	Turks Island	2 [illegible] a 2 1 4
No. 2	8 a 9 1 2	Cadiz,	none
No. 3, B[illegible],	none	St. Ubes,	none
do small	none	Liverpool	$1 75 a 2 00
FLOUR, per bbl		[illegible]	1[illegible] a 18
Balt. H. st.	4 [illegible] 2 a 0 [illegible]	SALERATUS, per	
Richmond	4 1 2 a [illegible]	[illegible]	5 1-4 a 0 00
Genesee	4 44 a 4 [illegible]	do Soda,	[illegible] 2 a 0 0 0
Fredericksb'g	4 [illegible] a [illegible]	SEEDS, per bushel	
Michigan,	4 [illegible]0 a 4 [illegible]	Flaxseed,	none
Ohio, &c	4 [illegible] a 4 [illegible] 2	Herds Grass,	2 7[illegible] a 3 00
GRAIN, per bushel		Clover, lb, N.	0 a 1[illegible]
Corn, N. yel'w	[illegible] a [illegible]	Western	[illegible] a 8-2
do S. do	[illegible] a 7[illegible]	SHOT, per lb. Am.	6 a 6 1-2
do S. white	[illegible] a [illegible]	SUGAR, per lb,	
Rye,	[illegible] a [illegible]	Havana white	8 a 9
Oats,	40 a 42	Brown,	5 1 2 a 6 3 4
GUNPOWDER per cask	2[illegible]	Porto Rico,	[illegible] a 6
Ass'td sizes	2 45 [illegible] 2 [illegible]	N. Orleans,	none
HAMS, per lb,	12 1 2	Portland A,	4 3-4 a 5
HAY, per net ton.		do Crushed.	none
Screwed	1[illegible] 0 a 1[illegible]	do Yellow	5 1 4
Loose,	1[illegible] 00 a 0 [illegible]	TALLOW, per lb,	
LARD, per lb, bbls.		American, tried,	00
Lbs.	10 1 2 a [illegible]	Rough,	[illegible]
Kegs,	12 [illegible]	WOOL, per lb,	
LIME per cask,		Fleece,	30 a [illegible]
Rockland,	6[illegible] a 7[illegible]	Pulled	33 a 34
[illegible]	62 a 65	TEA, per lb,	
LUMBER per M. [cash]		Y. Hyson,	35 a [illegible]
Clear Boards	[illegible] a 11 5[illegible]	Nyungyong,	a 28
Second quality,	none	Souchong,	1[illegible] a 22
Kennebec	12 [illegible] a 13 00	TOBACCO, per lb,	
[illegible]	11 00 a 12 0[illegible]	Manufac'd, 1,	17 a 20
Shingles,	1 75 a 3 0[illegible]	No. 2,	13 a 14
Box Shooks,	42 a 45	[illegible]	[illegible]

Certificate from C. S. VEDDER, of Union College, Schenectady.

Schenectady, March 12, 1852.

Dear Sir,—That I have not sooner forwarded you my testimonial to the value of your Oxygenated Bitters, is because I shrank from the publicity it must necessarily have, to be of any service, and because it has become so easy a matter to obtain recommendations of patent nostrums, that they are esteemed of little or no value. Feeling it a duty of gratitude to you however, and of kindness to those who may be afflicted as I have been, I have overcome every scruple, and most heartly and sincerely commend your medicine to all who are afflicted, with Dyspepsia.

Mine was of several years' standing, and often entirely unfitted me for mental or physical labor of any kind. I ran the usual round of orthodox remedies,—carefully avoiding patent medicines, however, for which I had an abhorrence,—without any permanent relief.

Having been induced to try Hutchings Bitters, but without effect, I became less and less inclined to tamper with the newspaper panaceas of the day, and read over the convincing certificates in your circular with a smile of incredulity. Nothing but a desire to please and satisfy a very intimate friend, could have induced me to accept from him—as I did—a bottle of the Oxygenated Bitters, with a promise to try it. Before that bottle was gone, I began to feel, as the phrase is, "like a new man." Headache, depression of spirits, acidity of the stomach, pain in the chest, and all the attendant evils of Dyspepsia, began to disappear. From being thin and haggard, I began to grow in flesh to a degree positively wonderful. Before I had finished the second bottle, from being a burthen, life became an exquisite enjoyment. Dyspeptics will know what I mean, by life being a burthen, nor will they think the expression extravagant, that release from the burthen is an exquisite enjoyment.

I have used several bottles of the Bitters since, from time to time, and scarcely know what it is to be Dyspeptic. I must not omit to mention that your medicine contributed very much to the relief of a *Chronic* and Inveterate *Bronchitis*. You may make whatever use of this you think proper. If it shall lead any Dyspeptic to make trial of your Bitters, I shall consider that it has not been written in vain.

Dr. Geo. B. Green, C. S. VEDDER.

Trifle not with the Spoiler.

CONSUMPTION, like the rattle-snake always gives warning of its approach. The dry and frequent cough, the sense of oppression at the chest, the short quick breathing of the patient, are certain indications that serious mischief is going on in the Organs of Respiration. At this stage of the disease, *Dr Roger's Syrup Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua* will not only accomplish a certain but a rapid cure. The three vegetable ingredients of which it is composed, form, in their compound state, a medicine which is at once anti ferbile, tonic, and healing in its properties. If the pulse is excited, it soothes it, if the strength is declining it restores it and if the Lungs are inflamed and ulceration is threatened, it heals and invigorates them. Such is the philosophy of its operation, and thousands resecued from the verge of the grave can testify to its practical effect. For full details see pamphlet in the hands of agents.

CAUTION.—None genuine, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a note of hand, signed with a pen, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO.

For sale, wholesale and retail by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their principal Depot, GOTHIC HALL, No. [illegible]6 Broadway, New York, to whom all orders for the medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, post paid.

Also, for sale in PORTLAND by H. H. HAY, 17 Market Square, and by

JOSEPH B. HALL, LYNDON, Aroostook Co., Me.

PRICE.—In large bottles, $1.[illegible] or six bottles for $5.

New York, Dec. 15, 1851.

A Valuable Pennsylvania Farm at private Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the well known "Waterloo Farm," in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, four miles from the Penn Railroad at the Gap, containing

198 Acres and 119 Perches of the very best Farm Land,

upon which no expense has been spared to bring it to a highly productive state. It is divided into ten nearly equal fields, with thirty acres of Meadow not surpassed by any: and being on the main drove road from the West the place is well adapted to grazing. The fencing is in complete order, about [illegible],000 panels of post fence, having been put on in the last six years. There has been in the same time over 1[illegible],000 bushels of lime put upon it. There is sufficient wood for the use of the farm, and inexhaustible limestone quarries, with two kilns, where a large lime business is done.

There are four tenant houses, blacksmith, wheelwright and cabinet maker's shop, with stabling, all excellent business stands. All the farm buildings have been put in the best order. The barn is 107 by 64 feet, with wagon shed, carriage house and granary, carpenter's shop, corn-cribs, &c. The dwelling is large, finished in the best manner, with every convenience.

A dam and water wheel forces water to the garret of the house, from whence the bath room, each kitchen, the barn and fountain are supplied. A large class furnace, put up in 1849, heats the house thoroughly.

There is a wood shed, ice house, &c. The garden and grounds have at great expense been put in high order, and there is an extensive green house, hot beds, &c. The orchard contains about 400 trees, of every description of fruit, selected with care.

The neighborhood is thickly settled, and there are churches of every denomination in the immediate vicinity; also mill, stores, and a post office just off the place.

The above is well know as a highly profitable farm, not surpassed in the State, while in view of the size of the house, extent and beauty of the grounds, the extreme healthiness of the neighborhood, the scenery &c., also being within two hours ride of Philadelphia, and having every convenience that could be wished as a country seat, it is equalled by few.

One-half the purchase money, or more, may remain on the property if desired.

NATHANIEL BURT,
Cains P. O., Lancaster co., Pa.

June 2.

The Prospect in California.—A letter from San Francisco to the New York Herald has the following:

Every steamer that arrives here, brings to California more or less slaves from the Southern States; and if the importation of this species of property should continue in the same way for a few months to come, a large addition will be made to the slaveholding interest of California, sufficient, perhaps, to counterbalance the anti-slavery interest. If this should be the case, the State disunionists—those persons who are in favor of a division of the State into Northern and Southern California—will succeed in their enterprise; but not until then. There is an agitation on the subject as intense, and marked by as much acerbity and bitterness as any agitation on the same subject that ever took place in the United States. As it is, there are two parties on this question of slavery here as elsewhere; but no contest has yet taken place between them. The time, however, is not far distant when this subject will, of itself, be the dividing line between political parties. The result will be a division of the State, and the incorporation of Southern California as slave territory.

FRANCIS O. IRISH,

DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Office No. 14, Massachusetts Block,

SECOND FLOOR,

Court Square---------BOSTON.

☞ Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business committed to his care

May 20—3m.

Only one Price.

MOST PERSONS like to have good fitting garments, and the place to get them at low prices is at FERNALD'S GREAT CLOTHING STORE No. 87 Middle street PORTLAND.

Valuable Publications.

BELA MARSH,

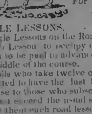
No. 25 CORNHILL, BOSTON,

HAS FOR SALE:

REVELATIONS, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant, price $2 [illegible].
THE GREAT HARMONIA. Vol. I.—The Physician, by do, $1 25
" " Vol. 2.—The Teacher, $1 00.
" " Vol. 3.—The Seer, $1 [illegible].
A CHART, exhibiting an outline of the progressive history and approaching destiny of the race, by do., price $1 [illegible].
THE PHILOSOPHY of Spiritual Intercourse, by do. price 50 cents.
THE PHILOSOPHY of Special Providences.—A Vision by do., price 15 cents.
THE APPROACHING CRISIS.—Being a Review of Dr. Bushnell's recent lectures on Supernaturalism, by do., price 50 cents.
LIGHT FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD. Comprising a series of articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the rudimental and second spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, medium, 75.
THE PILGRIMAGE of Thomas PAINE, and others, to the Seventh Circle in the Spirit World. Rev Ch's Hammond, medium, 75.
FAMILIAR SPIRITS, and Spiritual Manifestations, by Professor Pond of the Bangor Theological Seminary, with a Reply by Veriphilos Credens, 15.
CHRIST AND THE PHARISEES, upon the Sabbath, price 20 cents.
NARRATIVE of the Life of Frederick Douglass, price 25 cents.
NARRATIVE of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave, price 13 cents.
THE BRANDED HAND: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Florida, for aiding Slaves to escape from bondage, 25.
UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY, by Lysander Spooner, 50.
A DEFENCE FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES, by Lysander Spooner, 25.
POVERTY. Its illegal causes and legal cure, by Lysander Spooner, 25.
A SERMON ON THE MEXICAN WAR, by Rev. Theodore Parker, 15.
A DISCOURSE occasioned by the death of John Quincy Adams, by Rev. T. Parker, 20.
HEALTH TRACTS, for the diffusion of knowledge on the preservation of Health, by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, price 75 cents.
THE GRAHAM JOURNAL of Health and Longevity, for the year 1839, (cloth,) price $1 00.
FEMALE MIDWIFERY ADVOCATED, by Samuel Gregory, A. M., price 12 cents.
PHRENOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.—Also, for sale as above, a general assortment of Physiological and Phrenological publications, from Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, and others.

Boston, May [illegible], 1852. tf.

RIDING SCHOOL.



MR BARNUM has re-opened his SCHOOL on the same lot he occupied last year, on Free Street, and will be open at 6 o'clock, A. M., at the following reduced terms of tuition:

For 16 Lessons,	$12 00
12 "	10 00
6 "	6 00
SINGLE LESSONS, - - - -	1 25
Single Lessons on the Road, - -	1 50

Each Lesson to occupy one hour. Half of the tuition to be paid in advance, and the remainder at the middle of the course.

Pupils who take twelve or more lessons, will be permitted to have the last half on the road. The expense to those who subscribe for sixteen lessons, does not exceed the usual stable charge for horses, and to them each road lesson is $1 2[illegible]—less than is charged in Boston.

Riding skirts and velvet polka jackets furnished to ladies without charge.

N B. Horses trained to the saddle free of charge.

Portland, May 13. tf

50,000 COPIES IN ONE YEAR.

THE ASSEMBLY'S CATECHISM TESTED BY THE BIBLE,

BY REV A. R. BAKER,

In four parts. Part 1, Doctrinal, and Part 2, Practical; for Children; Part 3, Doctrinal, and Part 4, Practical, for adults.

The enormous demand for this admirable work of Rev. Mr. Baker, is evidence conclusive that it meets the wants of our Sabbath Schools. Fifty thousand copies were published last year. We have received the strongest recommendations from the most distinguished clergymen in the country, among whom we may name Rev. Dr Jenks, Rev. Dr Dwight, Rev. Dr Adams, Rev. Dr Hodge. Rev Dr Alexander, Rev. Dr Tyler, Rev. Dr Woods Rev. Dr Dana, Rev. Dr Barstow, Rev. Dr Burgess, and numerous others.

Published by JOHN P JEWETT & CO., Boston and for sale by Robert Carter & Brother, and M. W. Dodd New York and by Wm. S. Martin, Philadelphia.

Boston, May 13. 1y

30,000 copies sold in four weeks.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TALE,

Uncle Tom's Cabin,

OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY,

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

FOR THRILLING delineation of character, and power of description, this work is unrivalled. It has been denominated, and with truth,

THE STORY OF THE AGE!

The fact that thirty thousand copies have been sold in four weeks is evidence sufficient of its unbounded popularity. Three paper mills are constantly at work manufacturing the paper, and three power presses are work ing twenty four hours per day, in printing it, and more than one hundred book binders are incessantly plying their trade to bind them, and still it has been impossible as yet to supply the demand. Testimonials of the strongest kind, numerous enough to fill a volume, have already appeared in the public journals.

For sale by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
17 and 19 Cornhill, BOSTON.

Boston, May 18, 1852. 1y

IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

(two volumes already published,)

THE WRITINGS OF

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D.

VOL. I.—Comprising his celebrated Lecture to the Working Men in the United States on Scepticism, including Six Discourses on Intemperance; a book which should be owned and read by every American citizen.

VOL II.—Just published, containing the reverend author's occasional Discourses. A volume which we hesitate not to say is unsurpassed by any similar production in the English language. Here is a mine of intellectual and religious wealth, for the clergyman, the student, or man of business.

For sale by JOHN P. SEWETT & CO.,
17 and 19 Cornhill, BOSTON.

Boston, May 18, 1852. 1y

The Works of Rev. L. Woods, D. D.

IN FIVE VOLS., 8 mo. PRICE $10.

THE THIRD EDITION of the above valuable work is just published by

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.
17 and 19 Cornhill, Boston.

For sale by the principal booksellers.

Bsston, May 12. 1y

FARE REDUCED.

Fare to Eastport	2,50
Fare to St. Johns	3,50

FOR EASTPORT & ST. JOHN.

STEAMER ADMIRAL

Captain Albert Wood, will until further notice, leave P. S. & P. R. Railroad Wharf every THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for Eastport and St. John.

C. C. EATON, *Agent.*

Portland, May 18. tf.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR

FOR BANGOR.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMER GOVERNOR, Capt. T. [illegible]ERS, will leave [illegible] Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday, [illegible] Friday at nine o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of the 4 1-2 train [illegible] for the following [illegible], viz: Thomaston, Camden, Searsport, Belfast, Bucksport Frankfort, Hampden and Bangor.

Returning — will leave Bangor every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A M., touching as above.

FARES—From Portland to Thomaston.	$1 00
" " Camden	1 00
to Searsport and Belfast,	1 50
to Bucksport, Frankfort,	
Hampden and Bangor.	2 00

MEALS EXTRA. Freight taken at usual rates.

May 13 tf I. W. EATON, Agent.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,

(LATE FREEMAN, H[illegible]S & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 BROADWAY.

One door South of Liberty Street,

NEW YORK,

HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash auctions,

Rich, Fashionable, Fancy Silk Millinery Goods.

Our stock of RICH RIBBONS comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett cash, at lower prices than any credit house in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons, rich for bonnets, caps, sashes and belts
Bonnet silks, satins, crapes, lisses, and tarletons
Embroideries, collars, chemisetts, capes, berthas
Habits, sleeves, cuffs, edgings and insertings
Embroidered Reviere, lace, and hemstich cambric hdkfs
Blonds, illusions, and embroidered laces for caps
Embroidered laces for shawls, mantillas and veils
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels laces
English and wove thread, Smyrna, lisle thread, and cotton laces
Kid, lisle thread, silk, and sewing silk, gloves and mits
French and American ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
French lace, English, American and Italian laces
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.

New York, March 22, 1852. 13 3m*

J. F. C. HAYES,

Agent for Morrill's Superior *Printing Ink.*

Of all qualities. This is unquestionably the Best and Cheapest Ink now in use in this country. Warranted in all cases. Also, keeps constantly for sale, Card Stock, Cards, Letter, Cap, Bill and Fancy Paper, of all qualities and colors, at Low Prices. Orders addressed to J. F. C. Hayes, Lawrence, Mass., promptly attended to.

March 13, 1852. 3m

NOAH HANSON,

DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

W. I. Goods, Country Produce, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 296 Congress Street,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

December 18, 1851—tf.

BONNETS, &c.

1,000 cases straw goods

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements with the Norton Straw Manufacturing Company for the sale of their goods, now offer for sale a large assortment of STRAW HATS AND BONNETS, of every variety of fabric, style and pattern, adapted to the spring trade, which will be sold by the package at the lowest figure. Cases may be assorted to suit purchasers.

J. W. ALDEN, 63 *Milk Street.*

Boston, May 10, 1852. 1y

PATENT

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

THESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute, or Clarionete, Horn, or Bason with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment, thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment, AND NO OTHERS. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1300 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country.

T. GILBERT & CO.
No. 400 Washington street, Boston.

Boston, May 1[illegible], 1[illegible]—ly

L. PARKER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Grave Stones,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

No. 128 Exchange Street,

Between Middle and Federal streets,

PORTLAND.

Work done in the best style, and prices reasonable.

Orders solicited.

Portland. April 8, 1852. 3m

OUR BOOKS IN BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND PATRONS, who wish for our various publications, may always obtain them, in large or small quantities, at our Boston establishment, 142 Washington street. Besides our own publications, we keep a supply of all works on Phrenology, Phonography Physiology, and on the natural sciences generally, including all progressive and reformatory works.

Phrenological Examinations with charts, and written opinions of character, may also be obtained day and evening at our rooms in Boston, No. 142 Washington street, near the old South Church.

May 27. 3m FOWLER & WELLS.

MILLINERY.

JOHNSON, HALL & CO., have added to their large stock of Staple and Fancy goods, Bonnets, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, and every variety of Millinery articles, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Just received, direct from Paris, an assortment of REAL FRENCH STRAW HATS.

Among which are some of the most elegant embroidered lace straws ever imported. Also, a complete assortment of common, medium, and fine AMERICAN STRAWS, at extremely low prices.

MISS H. C. DALTON,

LATE OF THE FIRM OF WHITE & DALTON, having made arrangements with Messrs. Johnson, Hall & Co., to take charge of the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT in their establishment, respectfully invites her friends and former customers to call and examine their extensive and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, which she assures her friends will be found the most complete and reasonable in prices of any stock ever offered in this city. No. 3, Greenough's Block.

Portland, May 13, 1852. tf.

DEATH TO THE LIVING!

LONG LIVE THE KILLERS.

The intollerable nuisance of BED BUGS can be got rid of effectually only by the use of the

DEAD SHOT!

A new exterminator, of tremendous power. The main agent employed in this preparation is a poisonous gum resin, which, unlike a mineral in solution, is not soon rubbed off and wasted, but remains a long time wherever applied—a train of certain death, a perfect Bohon Upas to these destroyers of our nightly rest.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—The great celebrity of this article, and the readiness of its sale, have tempted certain persons to get up a counterfeit, in which the name, and large portions of the label, are copied. Many Druggists, too, are starting up nostrums of their own, for killing BED BUGS, which they call "just the same," or "just as good."

Don't take up with anything short of the original, genuine KILLER, every bottle of which has upon it the name of L. L. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt. Try it and you shall

Sleep in Peace.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by the dozen or single bottle by C. W. ATWELL, under the United States Hotel.

Also, by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, J. Durgin & Co. A. Carter & Son, Charles A. Gilson, Charles F. Corey, [illegible] A. Thayer, and Samuel Thurston, PORTLAND.

J. G. Robbins, and J. E. Berry, Saco.
Geo. W. Pearson and J. Sawyer, Biddeford.
Warren & King and Geo. W. Holden Saccarappa.
Richards & Osgood and Dr. Blanchard, Yarmouth.
Gore & Holbrook and R. S. Soule & Co., Freeport.
Wm. Baker and Wm. Gatchell, Brunswick; and by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally. Portland, June 10. tf.

MARRIAGE,

HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.

WHY IS IT?

[illegible] many females, [illegible] the meridian of life [illegible] broken down [illegible] health [illegible] the current of life [illegible] health.

Many [illegible] causes [illegible] sufferings at first—perhaps years before [illegible] marriage—were [illegible] and of course neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS,

When [illegible] benefitted by [illegible] knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the [illegible] of our ignorance.

What would we not [illegible] often give [illegible] to possess in early life the knowledge we obtain [illegible] And what days and nights [illegible] we might [illegible] have been spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed.

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING

To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many [illegible] liable, easily remedied—[illegible].

WIFE AND MOTHER

Possessed [illegible] information [illegible] little volume, (with in the reach [illegible]) which would [illegible] to herself

YEARS OF MISERY,

And to her husband the constant toil [illegible] anxiety of mind, [illegible] devolving upon him from sickness of the wife, without giving him the opportunity of acquiring that competence which his exertions are entitled, and the possession of which would secure the happiness of himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS

By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands.

In view of such consequences, no wife or mother is excusable if she neglect to avail herself of that knowledge in respect to herself, which would spare her much suffering, be the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, and confer upon her children that blessing above all price—healthy bodies, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

Private Medical Companion.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

One Hundredth Edition. 18mo. pp. 250. Price, 50 cts.

[ON FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, $1 00.]

First published in 1847 and it is not

SURPRIZING OR WONDERFUL,

Considering that EVERY FEMALE, WHETHER MARRIED OR NOT, can here acquire a full knowledge of the nature, character and causes of her complaints, with the various symptoms, and that nearly

HALF A MILLION COPIES

should have been sold

It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriages, but no female desirous of enjoying health, and that beauty, consequent upon health, which is so conducive to her own happiness, and that of her husband, but either has or will obtain it, as has or will every husband who has the love and affection of his wife at heart, or that of his own pecuniary improvement.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES

Have been **SENT BY MAIL** within the last few months.

☞ **Base and Shameful Fraud!!**

CAUTION TO BOOKSELLERS.

VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHT

A SPURIOUS EDITION

Flagrant and barefaced, has been surreptitiously issued, with the same form and size, exactly the SAME TITLE PAGE, and exactly the same

TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT,

But another name substituted for "Dr. A. M. Mauricean," and "Boston" for "New York," and the words,

ENTERED according to Act of Congress, in the year 1847, by JOSEPH TROW

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York,

OMITTED.

The contents, the subject matter, and reading are

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT,

Printed on poor, brownish, dirty paper, with a paper cover. It can be known also from the miserable and illegible wood-cuts scattered throughout its pages. *The copyright edition contains none.*

If there are any in the trade so lost to shame and common honesty as to be willing parties

IN DEFRAUDING THEIR CUSTOMERS,

No less than the legal owner of the [illegible] copyright, they will be [illegible]sented, and steps will be taken to expose them [illegible].

A copy will be sent to each bookseller or firm, (with the terms upon which they will be furnished,) upon receipt of his or their business card or address.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

BE NOT DEFRAUDED!

Buy no book unless Dr. A. M. Mauricean, [illegible], N. Y. is on the title page, and [illegible] in Clerk's office on the back [illegible] as herein, and [illegible] dealer [illegible] sent by mail, and address Dr. A. M. [illegible]

[illegible] which contain [illegible] pages treating [illegible] female, will [illegible] any [illegible] a letter stamp in a prepaid [illegible].

☞ **On receipt of Fifty Cents, or One Dollar for the fine Edition extra binding, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (*mailed free*) to any part of the United States. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box 1224, New York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty Street, New York.**

For sale by A. Ganbert, Augusta; W. B. Billings, Eastport; D. Bugbee, Bangor; John Jackson, Calais; C. L. Francis, Norway; E. Clark, Bath; James Brown, Biddeford; J. Dyer, Skowhegan, Me.

GEO. LORD, 61 Exchange st., *Portland.*

New York, June 3, 1852. 1y.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!

OR,

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

For sale by GEORGE LORD, Bookseller,

61 EXCHANGE STREET.

PORTLAND, May 5, 1852. 4w.

For sale at wholesale or retail, lower than ever before offered, a few gross METALLIC LUSTRE, the greatest cleanser in the world—at C. W. Atwell's, No 4, under the United States Hotel.

The celebrated RUSSIA SALVE, the greatest invention of the age. A fresh supply just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by C W Atwell,
No 4, under U S Hotel.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

Celebrated Shaker Remedies,

Young's compound Cod Liver Oil Candy,
do do Fir Balsam Candy,
Shaker's Grand Catholicon.

All the above medicines are manufactured by the United Society of Shakers at New Gloucester, Me.; and may be obtained at wholesale or retail at the proprietors lowest prices, by C W Atwell,
No 4, under United States Hotel, Portland.

The Farmer.

For the Portland Inquirer.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Having in my last hinted at means of an increased production of milk the next question naturally presented is, how from a given quantity of milk may be obtained the most, and the best butter.

I suppose that much less than half the butter in this State, especially if kept any considerable length of time, will rank first quality; while a considerable portion is decidedly bad.

If I am rightly informed Maine butter does not bear the highest character in the western market. Be this as it may, there is doubtless room for improvement.

Two things are indispensably necessary to the production of good butter. The milk or cream should be in proper condition and temperature when churned; and the butter should be thoroughly washed, expelling as nearly as may be, every particle of milk. If cream in warm weather is suffered to stand till it becomes rancid or mouldy before churning, good sweet butter cannot be obtained. It should be churned while of a clean pleasant sour taste, at a temperature of about 60 degrees. Much below, or cooler than this makes hard churning, and generally lessens the quality of the butter; and a higher or warmer temperature brings it too soft, and injures the quality. But probably there is more butter spoiled, or injured, by bad management after coming from the churn than before.

Some pretty good dairy women insist that a second working is injurious, exposing too much to the air or atmosphere. Probably if churned at a low temperature and taken off quite hard, one working may answer tolerably well; but it is very doubtful whether the butter-milk can be expelled in this way, as by a second washing after the salt has partially dissolved: and this entire expulsion of milky matter is a *sine qua non* in preparing butter to keep well, or in giving it a clean smooth appearance.

I suppose a clean, *well ventilat d* cellar, may answer very well for setting milk, but a room on the ground floor, with a northerly exposure darkened, and properly ventilated is probably better, except for a month or two in heat of summer; and a considerable heavy hugging down and up stairs, is in this way saved.—Milk may be kept sweet considerably longer in warm weather, by being plunged in tin pails into cold water, for ten or fifteen minutes before straining. Those who are destitute of a cool place in which to set their milk, will find this suggestion worth their attention. A supply of ice is of considerable importance in the dairy business; it is difficult putting up butter in first rate style in warm weather, without it, and the ice box is doubtless the best place for keeping butter, setting cream, &c.—But the ice has left us for this season unless already stored, and I will endeavor to call attention to the subject at the proper season.

Butter to keep well in hot weather, should of course be put in a cool place; but a damp, and especially a foul cellar, where decayed vegetables, rotten floors, or other noisome rubbish is suffered to remain, is very unsuitable. Butter firkins when filled, should be closely shut from the air. This may be done very well, by cloths diped in strong brine, and spread under the cover, till it shuts perfectly tight.

As cold weather advances, at the approach of winter, the labor of churning, to a given amount of cream is generally very much increased, while the butter is lighter colored, and of rather inferior quality. An effectual remedy for these evils may be found in scalding the milk when strained. This may be done by setting in tin pans on a moderately heated stove, or by placing in tin pails in boiling water; in either method the milk should be closely covered.

While beating to a proper degree accelerates the rising of the cream, over heating may retard it. A proper temperature may be known by the first appearance of wrinkles in the scum on the surface. Special care is requisite not to scorch the bottom when heating over a stove.

To the suggestions in my last on Carrot Culture, I would add: on clayey soils, Carrot, and other small seeds, should be covered with fine sand. This will prevent the close adhesion of the surface caused by heavy rains, which frequently prevents the vegetation of garden seeds on such soils. The application of sand to such soils is worth the pains, aside from this special object.

Will you, Mr. Editor, or some of your kind readers, who may have the desired information, tell us how to prevent the vexatious *anion worms*, and much oblige the lovers of that long absent luxury in these diggings.

YEOMAN.

Magnetic Forces.

Prof. Faraday delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution, London, on the 23d ult., on a method of measuring the force of magnetic powers with precision and certainty. He cited the general law, that the magnetic action is inversely as the square of the distance; but this did not hold true for very small distances. By passing a horizontal needle about a magnet from one pole to the other, he showed that at every point it formed a tangent to the curve. If iron filings be strewed about a common cylindrical or spheroidal magnet, they will assume the form of curved lines abutting on the magnet at each end, and having their greatest distance from it in the production o a line through the equatorial axis. If a metallic wire be laid along in the direction of these lines there will be no electrical action,—but if laid across these lines either perpendicularly or obliquely, a current of electricity will pass, and this current can be measured precisely by a galvanometer. He considered the earth as one great source of magnetism, and assumed that the magnetic lines of 62 deg. enter the globe, and make a complete circuit, the direction of them being shown by the vertical dip of the needle. He asserted that if they were so, magnetic action would be displayed, if these lines were intersected. By his experiments he demonstrated that this was the case.

☞ Kossuth's mother and family have arrived in London on their way to this country.

Improvement in Securing Lamps in Lanterns.

From the Scientific American.

Galvanic Plating with Metals.

As your paper is the medium through which the public receive knowledge of nearly all the improvements in the arts and sciences at the present day, I have taken the liberty to make known to your readers, and to the public generally, a discovery in chemistry, for gold and silver plating, by one R. J. Huygens, a practical chemist.

GOLD.—For gold take 1 1-2 pints rain water, dissolve one ounce of cyanide of potassium; when this is all dissolved, add 30 grains, or four bottles chloride of gold and sodium,—mix the compound well, and add 60 or 80 grains of carbonate of potash, and after it has settled it is ready for use. To use this it will be necessary to have a strip of zinc about 1-8th of an inch wide, and longer than your lantern, so as to reach the bottom of the lantern, or some part of the article to be plated, and laid in the liquid so as to connect with the article: too much will blacken it.

SILVER.—Dissolve a twenty-five cent piece in an ounce of nitric acid by a gentle heat; add a pint of rain water, and borax in a large spoonful of salt; the silver will settle to the bottom. Carefully pour off the water and fill the vessel as before, again pour off; continue this until you have added one ounce of water, and one ounce of cyanide of potassium, and it is fit for use.

To prepare Ge man Silver for Plating.

Dissolve a five-cent piece in one-quarter of an ounce of nitric acid, and add three-quarters of an ounce of water; add as much cream of tartar and alum [equal parts] as the water will dissolve: rub the article with this and dissolve at once.

L. A. DUNHAM.

Improvements in Mill Stones.

Mr. Charles F. Campbell, of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., has invented a useful improvement on Mill Stones, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. He makes an additional set of furrows around and very near the eye of the stone. These furrows are on the backs of the ridges, near the eye of the stone, and form the main furrows. One edge of each of the ridges bounding the grooves, is curved, the groove or channel being enlarged at the eye of the stone, and diminishing in width as it approaches the grooves of one set of the cross furrows near the periphery of the stone. The object effected by the employment of the additional set of grinding edges formed by the grooves being made, and the making one edge of each of the ridges curved, is, that the ridges serve as distinct crackers to break the grain more rapidly than by the old plan of dressing stones, and thus produce a constant supply of cracked grain to the main and cross grinding ridges.

To Mend Iron Pots and Pans.—Take two parts of sulphur and one part, by weight, of fine black lead, and put the sulphur in the iron pan, holding it over the fire until the sulphur begins to melt, when the black lead is added, stirred well until all is mixed and melted, and then in a mortar the contents of the pound is poured out on an iron plate and smooth stone. When it has cooled down it is very hard, and is then broken in small pieces. A quantity of this compound is placed upon the cracked iron pot to be moulded, and by a hot iron it can be soldered in the same way a tinsmith solders his sheets. If there is a small hole in the pot, it is a good plan to drive a copper rivet in it, and then solder it over with this solder. I know a person who mended an iron pot by the above plan upwards of twenty years ago, and he has used it ever since.

New plan of attaching traces to the hames of a Harness.—Mr. Jeremiah Pease, of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improved mode of attaching traces to hames, which consists in placing a catch upon the lower ends of the hames, the said catch being a projection while working in a socket, the slide being attached to one of the hames and the socket to the other. A pin attached to a shank passes through the socket, and has its holes out of the slide, and it can be placed in any hole in the slide, so as to expand or contract the hames to suit different sized collars. The traces are attached by the same catch essentially so that the trace can be placed in the slide as to lengthen or shorten it, as may be required.

Annotto Dye.—This beautiful summer color is one of the readiest known to the good wife; but as there are many who may not make it, we will give them the simple direction. First, be careful to procure the article pure, as it is one very subject to adulteration. Cut it small, grate and boil it in soft water with an equal weight of pearlash, in a copper boiler, say one pound to four gallons of water. Rinse the articles to be dyed, in clean water, and then dip them in the dye and let them boil some time; take out and rinse. The quantity of annotto used must be regulated entirely by the depth of the color required. A little experience will soon teach that.—*Am. Agriculf.*

Bolt Heading Machine.

In the last Scientific American there was an advertisement of Dr. S. McLean, inviting persons to witness the operation of Van Brocklin's patent bolt heading machine, in the blacksmithing establishment at 45 Gold street, this day. We witnessed the operation of heading bolts by this machine, and were highly pleased with its performance. The machine is only about 3 feet long, and 1 1-2 feet wide, yet it is adapted to cut bolts to their proper length, round them, cut screws on them, and also tap nuts. For blacksmith-shops it is a capital invention. It has a die box and die socket for the bolt. The cut rod for the bolt is made red-hot in the fire, then placed in the die box, and with the tongs, one turn of a crank brings the die box on the top of the red-hot rod, then with a hammer two blows are struck on the head of the die box, which is of steel, and the head of the bolt is formed. By striking lightly on a step below, the bolt is thrown out of the socket in which it is retained while the head is being formed. The heads of bolts, according to the forms of the die, may be of various forms, round, square, or hex, or as fancy. It is adapted for copper as well as iron bolts.—Scientific American.

Invention for cutting Butter out of Tubs.

Mr. Nathaniel Woodbury, of Salem, Essex Co., Mass., has taken measures to secure a patent for an invention to cut butter out of tubs, which invention consists in producing a rectangular box having a narrow knife which is operated by two levers having said knife being operated by two levers having their fulcra on two of the sides of the box or case. There is a piston without the box having suitable rods, which project through the one end of the box, and by which motion is operated. The implement is used by forcing the end of the box or case into the butter the required distace, the piston having been previously raised or drawn back, and then operating the levers so that the knife traverses across the end of the box, cutting the butter, and thus detaching the butter that is within the box or case from that which is within the fulcra or butter tub. The box or case is then withdrawn, and the butter which is in forced out upon a plate or salver by means of a piston.

RUM killed James McTierney in our county jail one day last week. He had been committed as a vagrant, and died of delirium tremens. Who makes a fuss about it? If temperance should kill a man, how the country would ring with the story of it!

Temperance Advocate.

TO THE HON. BENJAMIN SEAVER,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.—SIR,—I address you, because it is said that no one is too great and humble to be noticed by you; I address you as *Mayor*, because it is your official station that you may help me; I do it thus, for there are times when we are happy to myself, from like causes; and for that, the remedy, if there many, must proceed from public authority: and that only, because I do not think I have the right to work out by my misories, on your notice in a personal visit.

I am a widow and the mother of two sons and one daughter. My husband was a seafaring man; his widow had to gain an honest living. He was successful till the times seemed to set in strong against him. He continued on home, five years ago, on the 10th of last month, ordered to be his last, and to be followed by no return to it. Whatever there is yet of him, lies *at the north*, being the nearest to the spot the article to be plated, and laid in the liquid so as to connect with the article: too much will blacken it.

SILVER.—Dissolve a twenty-five cent piece in an ounce of nitric acid by a gentle heat; add a pint of rain water, and borax in a large spoonful of salt; the silver will settle to the bottom. Carefully pour off the water and fill the vessel as before, again pour off; continue this until you have added one ounce of water, and one ounce of cyanide of potassium, and it is fit for use.

To prepare Ge man Silver for Plating.

Dissolve a five-cent piece in one-quarter of an ounce of nitric acid, and add three-quarters of an ounce of water; add as much cream of tartar and alum [equal parts] as the water will dissolve: rub the article with this and dissolve at once.

L. A. DUNHAM.

Improvements in Mill Stones.

Mr. Charles F. Campbell, of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., has invented a useful improvement on Mill Stones, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. He makes an additional set of furrows around and very near the eye of the stone. These furrows are on the backs of the ridges, near the eye of the stone, and form the main furrows. One edge of each of the ridges bounding the grooves, is curved, the groove or channel being enlarged at the eye of the stone, and diminishing in width as it approaches the grooves of one set of the cross furrows near the periphery of the stone. The object effected by the employment of the additional set of grinding edges formed by the grooves being made, and the making one edge of each of the ridges curved, is, that the ridges serve as distinct crackers to break the grain more rapidly than by the old plan of dressing stones, and thus produce a constant supply of cracked grain to the main and cross grinding ridges.

To Mend Iron Pots and Pans.—Take two parts of sulphur and one part, by weight, of fine black lead, and put the sulphur in the iron pan, holding it over the fire until the sulphur begins to melt, when the black lead is added, stirred well until all is mixed and melted, and then in a mortar the contents of the pound is poured out on an iron plate and smooth stone. When it has cooled down it is very hard, and is then broken in small pieces. A quantity of this compound is placed upon the cracked iron pot to be moulded, and by a hot iron it can be soldered in the same way a tinsmith solders his sheets. If there is a small hole in the pot, it is a good plan to drive a copper rivet in it, and then solder it over with this solder. I know a person who mended an iron pot by the above plan upwards of twenty years ago, and he has used it ever since.

New plan of attaching traces to the hames of a Harness.—Mr. Jeremiah Pease, of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improved mode of attaching traces to hames, which consists in placing a catch upon the lower ends of the hames, the said catch being a projection while working in a socket, the slide being attached to one of the hames and the socket to the other. A pin attached to a shank passes through the socket, and has its holes out of the slide, and it can be placed in any hole in the slide, so as to expand or contract the hames to suit different sized collars. The traces are attached by the same catch essentially so that the trace can be placed in the slide as to lengthen or shorten it, as may be required.

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BIBLES IN ENGLAND.—Returns laid before the House of Commons, show that during three years, ending Dec. 31. 1851, the Queens printer printed 1,157,500 Bibles and 750,000 Testaments. At the Cambridge press, 138,500 Bibles and 304,000 Testaments

From the Providence Temperance Advocate.

POOR HANNEGAN!

The Hon. E. A. Hannegan, of Covington, Indiana, is known throughout the country as a man of superior talents, wit, and eloquence. He was admitted to the bar when quite young, and soon distinguished himself as an able advocate, and was sent to the Legislature from Fountain county. Afterwards by the almost unanimous voice of his district, he was sent to Congress, and before his second term had expired, was elected by the Legislature to the U. S. Senate, and was in the close of Mr. Polk's administration, that gentleman appointed him Minister to Austria: he almost immediately took his departure, and only returned if occasionally, a correspondent two months since. While he was absent the papers occasionly contained letters from Vienna, and other places, stating that he was intemperate: that he neglected his duties and disgraced his official station. His friends were grieved and warm hearted as they attached to him, and would not believe the stories, and they were allowed to pass unnoticed. After his return, however, it was apparent enough that the brilliant fires of the admired Hannegan were going out, in intemperance. He reeled to his home, and we have not since heard of him till within a few days; and now the news comes to us as follows:

It appears that Capt. Duncan, who married Hannegan's sister, was on board with him, in the house of the latter. Both were intemperate and on the 7th instant, both were intoxicated. On the morning of the 8th Capt Duncan went up stairs to Mr Hannegan's room and an altercation ensued between the parties, when Capt. Duncan gave Mr. Hannegan a slap in the face. Mr. Hannegan, upon the indignity he felt, and the impulse of the moment, struck Capt. Duncan with a knife in the lower part of the stomach, inflicting a wound of which the latter died the next day. They had always before been friends, but unfortunately enough, when Hannegan had received from his fit of passion, he suffered and is still suffering the most excruciating tortures. Remorse fills his whole soul with bitterness, and drives him to the verge of insanity. It is said that for nights and days after the occurrence, he could not eat or sleep, but mourned constantly as one who had sadly struck down his best earthly friend!

Now young man, see what genteel tippling has done for Edward A Hannegan. Was *he* a weak-minded man? Was he, in public life, shown any want of firmness—of. Will you call him a fool, and then dare follow in his footsteps? You have friends around you—so had he. You have talents —he was brilliant. You have pride—he stood in the halls of Congress, and in the halls of Emporers; was honored at home, and bowed to abroad. You have self-respect—he had so much, that he killed a brother, who insulted him. But neither talents, nor firmness, nor self-respect, nor pride, nor friends, saved him; and all these will not save you, if you defy Fate by tampering with the wine cup. Dash it down, as you would avoid the pangs that shoot now, like winged serpents of fire, through poor Hannegan's heart.

IMMENSE CONTRACT.—A contract for building the Terre-Haute and Alton(Ill.) railroad has been entered into by Messrs. Willis Hayes, Wm. Mattoon and James Barnes of Springfield, Ill. This road ex-ends 175 miles, entirely across the southern part of Illinois. These gentlemen have conbracted to build the road, furnish the iron build the depots, cars, locomotives, &c., putting the entire road in running order within three years, for the round sum of three million dollars. The route is comparatively an easy one, and it is believed that the road will be completed within two years.

One of our rumsellers was telling our friend Gardner, the other day, that he was going to remove to New York when the Liquor Law went into effect.

"What, to come back?" asked Gardner.

"When the law is repealed," was the reply.

"Won't you leave us a lock of your hair?" said G.; "I'm afraid we shall never see you again!"—*Temperance Advocate.*

RUM AND CRIME.—These Siamese, twins figure largely in our City Items to-day. One woman unaided to death by a drunken husband; one man stabbed and another's skull broke by two drunken men; several men and boys wounded in a row at a rum-shop last night; a man's head hacked open with a pickax by a rowdy, a legitimate child of the grog-shop; three or four men found drowned, probably drunk and tumbled into the river,—these are the chief developments of the "accustomed and innocent beverages of the people," which the last Legislature were so tender of. It will be otherwise ere long. [*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANOTHER RUM TRAGEDY was lately enacted at New York, by a blacksmith of the name of Doyle, who attempted to murder the woman with whom he boarded. He cut her throat with a razor, and left her for dead. Neither were dead, but it is hardly possible that either can recover. Cause: Doyle had been a Father Mathew man, and had for a long time kept his pledge, until about ten days ago, since which time he began drinking, and the result is as stated above. Could all this, and *thousands* of as tragical cases, have occured had the Maine Law been in existence, and been enforced?

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

One pleasant Sabbath morning in the city of New York, a boy neatly dressed, with books in hand, was seen walking briskly along the avenue, on the way to the Sabbath School. As he approached the corner of the street which led to the church, he heard the voices of several boys, and on turning, found them busily playing at marbles! They at first tried to persuade him to join them; then they ridiculed him; and finally as he went steadily on, they shouted after him, "You dare not stop; you dare not stay away from the Sabbath School!" "No!" said the boy, turning round and looking at them full in the face, "no; but *I dare go*, even if you do *laugh* at me.—A TEACHER.

Improved Furnace for Warming Dwellings.

Dr. Stephen Gates, of Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., has taken measures to secure a patent for a furnace, the improvement on which consists in having a series of flues or tubes directly over the fire chamber and leading therefrom into a smoke chamber, which communicates with the smoke pipe; the flues and fire chamber are enclosed within a case into which cold air is admitted through a pipe—the outer end of said pipe communicating with the open air on the outside of the building; the cold air is made to pass between the flues or pipes by means of deflecting plates, which thoroughly heat it, and it is then conveyed through necessary pipes to the apartments to be warmed.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to make cure by the vain boasts of the addicted, but frankly to appeal to the judgment of distinguished men and to the certificates of those, from which they can judge for themselves. We therefore pledge ourselves to publish no such assertions or false statements of cures as have been so long and so justly the reproach of humanity; but to let the article sell on its own merits.

Many cases of cure are given, and we will at an inquiry in all the public journals we publish, feel ourselves duty with their consequent reliable, and the medicine worthy of the confidence of the afflicted.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

And for sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir:—I delayed answering the receipt of your proposal, as I wished to make some experiments and observations in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, and find your Cherry Pectoral a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 3, 1847. PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

LOWELL, Aug 10, 1849.

DR. J. C. AYER: I have been cured of a severe cough I ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when occasion or necessity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

☞ Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and had no effect of the medicine was unmistakable distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

DR. J. C. AYER,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a pain ful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than three years. I could find no medicine that would reach to my case, until I commenced the use of your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which gave me almost instant relief. I have since recommended it to my friends, and am pleased in saying that to my cough and soreness of lungs it has proved a perfect specific, and has been of essential service to me in restoring my health.

(Signed,) PETER MORTON.

For Whooping Cough, you should immediately make use of DOWNS' ELIXIR. It will assuredly relieve the distressing cough, and restore the patient to health, MUCH SOONER THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN REMEDY.

For Croup, IT IS AN UNFAILING CURE. *We speak confidently*, having never known it to fail in the hundreds of instances in which it has been used.

Asthma, IT ALWAYS RELIEVES, and in numerous instances has accomplished PERMANENT CURES IN THIS COMPLAINT, than all other remedies.

Remember, it has often proved the consumptives best friend—AFFORDING RELIEF AFTER ALL ELSE HAS FAILED.

C. W. ATWELL, No. 4, under U. States Hotel, Portland, Maine, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

No 4, United States Hotel.

Also, by Chas as A. Gilson, and Samuel Thurston, Portland: and

Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally and by the proprietors, DR. WISTAR BROWN & CO., Hanover Sou, and C F Gorry, Portland. Doct. Smiley, and G. Rollins, Saco; and by druggists and dealers generally throughout the country, and can always be relied on as a good medicine.

Warren & King, and Wm. Holden & Co., Nantucket.

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Nocatrapps. Wm. Baker, and E. T. Gaichel, Bruns wick.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS COSTIVENESS, FULLNESS OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER, DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. Jackson,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the country, as thousands of the worst affect, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing those virtues in a concentrated form, they will cure all liver and lesser glands, purification of diseases of the blood in a manner and affectuous of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

The editor said, Dec. 23d.—[Inquire Jour.]

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and other diseases arising from a derangement of the digestive organs, is one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been long and favorably known to us, and we can say from personal knowledge that we have known them to effect some truly astonishing cures of Liver Complaint from the use of this medicine. We are convinced that the use of these Bitters, has been constantly gains strength and vigor—it has the effect of giving a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomache with safety and great advantage. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise her use.

LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON over the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also for Sale by HENRY H. HAY, Portland, Maine. Dec. 12—1y

DR. MARSHALL'S

Headache & Catarrh Snuff.

The best article known for the cure of HEADACHE, COLD IN THE HEAD, AND ALL CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

Five Grass just received, and for sale at wholesale and retail at prices the lowest prices, by C. W. ATWELL.

No. 4, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, Me.

To all Agriculturists,

HORTICULTURISTS, and Florists.

THE following Valuable Books have just been published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 & 19 Cornhill, Boston:

Breck's Book of Flowers,

Being a complete guide to the cultivation of a Flower Garden. By Joseph Breck, Esq., Price 75 cents.

Schenck's Kitchen Gardener's Text Book.

A thorough work on the Management of the Kitchen Garden; by Peter A. Schenck; price 50 cents.

A Treatise on Bot Houses,

Their Construction, Heating and Ventilation. by R. B. Leuchars, Esq., price 50 cts.

Cole's American Veterinarian,

Of, Complete Farrier; by S. W. Cole, Esq., price 50 cts

Cole's American Fruit Book,

Or, Complete Orchardist; by S. W. Cole, Esq., price 50 cts.

48,000 COPIES

Of Mr. Cole's new excellent books, have already been published. The above valuable books are for sale by the principal booksellers throughout the country.

500 AGENTS WANTED,

To sell the above in every State in the Union. Address (post paid) the publishers 1y—16

Temperance Bottle Letter Envelopes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cts. per 100

N. H. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION.

☞ Read! Read!! Read!!!

DOWNS' ELIXIR *loosens the cough, increases expectoration, or sputa, and promotes a healthy perspiration*; improves the digestion, strengthens the stomach, invigorates the diuretic organs, *thins the blood, cleanses the kidneys, and purifies the blood*, it *regulates the system, eradicates disease* in short it RESTORES THE PATIENT TO HEALTH.

It never produces Costiveness, but unlike all other similar medicines, it is a mild laxative, and will in a few weeks, (the patient looking proper precautions,) entirely relieve and cure the most inveterate cases of that distressing disease.

REV. J. L. TETTLE writes:—"I found it at the use of it a few days, had materially checked, and equalized the circulation, and produced a healthy moisture upon the skin. I used three bottles in six weeks, which entirely removed the soreness and weakness from my throat, and I am now in good health, and greatly improved my strength."

For every description of Cough, whether A MERE COLD, produced by a fever, or the effect of a long standing disease, DOWNS' ELIXIR stands

UNRIVALED! UNEQUALED!!

It often cures a cough in a few days, that has lasted for months, and baffled the skill of the best physicians.

For Measles, it is the best article in the world. It *loosens the cough and scatters the pestilential* HEALTH, in much less time than the usual time.

Rev. J. L. Tettle, again:—"I have given it to my children in *colds*, and in a case of *measles*, it has proved all that can be desired."

Any person having an attack of

Bleeding at the Lungs

Should at once resort to DOWNS' ELIXIR. We have known it to cure in a few hours. *Never trifle with Bleeding at the Lungs* while the patient adhered to the directions in the use of this medicine.

HEAR ALBANY.—Mr. Hiram Gould, of New York City: About one year since I had five different attacks of bleeding or hemorrhage of the lungs, and was much reduced in consequence. I was confined nearly 4 months; since then I have had without exception a severe cough and general debility, trying almost every medicine of any reputation. For the last two days since I commenced the use of Downs' Elixir, I have been astonished in saying that to my cough and soreness of lungs it has proved a perfect specific, and has been of essential service to me in restoring my health.

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Warren & King, and Wm. Holden & Co., Nantucket.

Nocatrapps. Wm. Baker, and E. T. Gaichel, Brunswick.

MUSIC! MUSIC !!

Seraphine & Melodeon

MANUFACTORY.

396 CONGRESS STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.,

(Opposite the New England House)

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

SERAPHINES, REED ORGANS,

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS

which for quickness and quality of tone, and style of finish, are not surpassed in this country.

We would call the attention of the public in our REED ORGANS, with the late improvement and a flexible bass, it renders them the best substitute for the more costly pipe organ; the stops being so arranged as to produce all the variety and changes that are desired in church music; they will give a soft, clear and melodious tone as the pipe organ; and can be kept in order and tune equally as well. Their cost being far less, it places them within the reach of congregations of small means.

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEON,

is the quickest and most brilliant toned reed instrument that has ever been introduced to the public, capable of producing every variety of tone the piano forte.

Our instruments in all cases have given the best satisfaction. They are now in use by *thousands*, and they need only to be seen and heard, to give a decided preference over all others.

Dealers and all others in want of GOOD MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our sales-room is constantly open for visitors, and all are invited to call and examine for themselves, whether they wish to purchase or not.

All instruments made by us are warranted.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Organs, Reed Organs, Seraphines, Melodeons, and Accordions tuned and repaired in the very best manner.

CARHART, SWAN & PHILBROOK.

Portland, Me., Nov. 18, 1851. 1y

READ! READ!!

YOUTH and MANHOOD.

A vigorous Life or a premature Death.

KINKELIN on SELF PRESERVATION

[Only 25 cts.

THIS BOOK, JUST PUBLISHED, IS FILLED with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to YOUTH, MANHOOD AND OLD AGE. To all who apprehend or suffer under the dire consequences of early or evil practices, indulged in when reason is dormant, the fearful and baneful effects of solitary habit—to all whose sufferings have been aggravated by mercury, are the victims of nervous and mental debility, and of moping and melancholy despondency, Dr. K. would say,

READ THIS BOOK.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save an untold amount of money.

Parents by reading it will learn how to prevent the destructive habits of children.

☞ A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to DR. KINKELIN, north west corner of Third and Union Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, will insure a book, under an envelope, by return mail.

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